New Oxford Item.

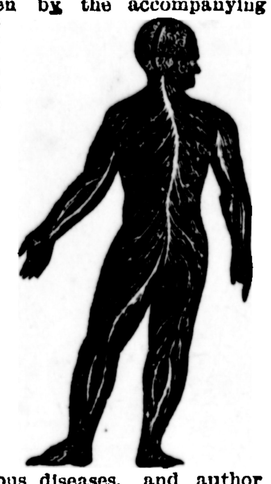
H. I. SMITH, EDITOR. AN INDEPENDENT LOCAL JOURNAL. ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM.

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SURROUNDED BY MYSTERY!

A Great Mistake.

A recent discovery is that, headache, dizziness, dullness, confusion of the mind, etc., are due to derangement of the nerve centers which supply the brain with nerve force; that indigestion, dyspepsia, neuralgia, wind in stomach, etc., arise from the derangement of the nerve centers supplying these organs with nerve fluid or force. This is likewise true of many diseases of the heart and lungs. The nerve system is like a telegraph system, as will be seen by the accompanying cut. The little white lines are the nerves which convey the nerve force from the nerve centers to every part of the body, just as the electric current is conveyed along the telegraph wires to every station, large or small. Ordinary physicians fail to regard this fact; instead of treating the nerve centers for the cause of the disorders arising therefrom they treat the part affected.



Franklin Miles, M. D., LL. B., the highly celebrated specialist and student of nervous diseases, and author of many noted treatises on the latter subject, long since realized the truth of the first statement, and his Restorative Nervine is prepared on that principle. Its success in curing all diseases arising from derangement of the nervous system is wonderful, as the thousands of unsolicited testimonials in possession of the company manufacturing the remedy amply prove.

Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is a reliable remedy for all nervous diseases, such as headache, nervous debility, prostration, sleeplessness, dizziness hysteria, sexual debility, St. Vitus dance, epilepsy, etc. It is sold by all druggists on a positive guarantee, or sent direct by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5, express prepaid.

Restorative Nervine positively contains no opiates or dangerous drugs.



THE NEXT MORNING I FEEL BRIGHT AND NEW AND MY COMPLEXION IS BETTER.

My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver and kidneys, and is a pleasant laxative. This drink is made from herbs, and is prepared for use as easily as tea. It is called

LANE'S MEDICINE

All druggists sell it at 50c. and $1.00 a package. If you cannot get it, send your address for free sample. Lane's Family Medicine moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy, this is necessary. Address, ORATOR F. WOODWARD, LeROY, N. Y.

GRAIN —AND— PRODUCE!

Z. H. CASHMAN,
at the Brick Warehouse on Hanover St.,
NEW OXFORD PA.,
will buy and sell all kinds of
Wheat, Hay Straw, Rye, Corn, Oats,
Potatoes, Bran, Middlins,
Chop, &c.; Also
THE BEST BRANDS OF FLOUR,
Coarse and Fine Salt, &c.

Sellers and buyers will find it to their advantage to give him a trial. Free delivery to any part of the bough. Car leaves New Oxford every Thursday afternoon for Baltimore; returning, leaves Hillen Station every Friday at 4 o'clock, p. m. All orders left with him will receive prompt attention.

—GO TO—

J. H. NAU,

Littlestown, Pa., for your

MONUMENTS, &C.

I am at all times prepared to furnish the most beautiful MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, LINTELS, DOOR SILLS, &c., at Bargains.

My work extends all through Carroll and Frederick counties, Md., and Adams and York counties, Pa. I guarantee my prices and work to suit all persons; call and examine and satisfy yourself. All orders promptly attended to Work delivered free. Yards on Frederick Street, Littlestown,

THE ITEM'S

Job :- Printing

takes the lead in low prices.

Inhabitants Object to Cleanliness as a Preventive of Cholera.

HAMBURG, Sept. 27.—The awful mortality caused by cholera in this city and its suburbs last year did not have the effect of teaching the poorer classes the benefit of having everything in a good sanitary condition, and the efforts of the authorities to fight the disease this year have not met with the support of the classes referred to. Yesterday a regular riot was caused in St. Pauli, a suburb of the city, by the attempts of the authorities there to enforce the sanitary ordinances, and during the fighting a policeman was killed.

It appears that the people in one of the poorer districts of St. Pauli have long complained to one another of what they claimed to be the interference of the authorities with their way of living, and when the health officials further interfered to enforce cleanliness, there was trouble at once. The health officials were accompanied by several policemen, but the latter were powerless to prevent the crowd that had quickly gathered from attempting to drive the party out of the street. Stones were thrown, and some of the officials were quite badly bruised.

During the melee one of the rioters was arrested, whereupon the mob turned their entire attention to the police, and attempted to rescue the prisoner. The crowd made a determined rush upon the officer who had hold of the prisoner, knocked him down, and then trampled upon and kicked him with their heavy wooden shoes. The situation of the official party was critical, and word was hastily sent for military aid. In the meantime the police and health officials were fighting for their lives.

A detachment of soldiers were sent on the run to the scene, and they soon dispersed the mob. They were too late, however, to save the policeman who had been trampled upon. When the crowd dispersed he was lifted up dead and carried to the police station. His face was unrecognizable and his body was a mass of bruises.

Many of the rioters have been arrested on the charge of murder. The man first arrested was rescued by the mob, but he, too, is known.

The Dynamite Argument in 'Frisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25.—An explosion took place on the sidewalk in front of John Curtain's non union sailor boarding house yesterday, and it is supposed to have been an explosion of dynamite with intent to injure non-union sailors, and to have been perpetrated by union sailors. George Holmes, a stevedore, and Brick McGinniss, a non-union sailor, were instantly killed. Edward Murphy, William T. McKinzie and Charles Owens died from their wounds after removal to the hospital. John Curtain, Jr., son of the proprietor, was seriously injured. John Terrell, James Woods and Terrence Tracy, three union sailors, are under arrest, and evidence is strong against them.

Train Robbers Foiled.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 26.—Train robbers attempted to hold up what they supposed was a regular Council Bluffs passenger train, at Francis, just outside of this city. In the fight that followed two of the bandits were killed and three were captured. The dead are Frederick Kohler and Hugo Engel. Those captured are N. A. Hurst, Charles Frederick and William Garver. Henry Gleitze, the other robber, escaped, but was captured soon after. The robbers had decided to "hold up" train No. 8. This came to the knowledge of the railroad officials, and they sent out a dummy train, an exact duplicate of No. 3, but which was loaded with police officers.

Helena's Society Sensation.

HELENA, Mont., Sept. 27.—Helena social circles were given a terrible shock upon the announcement that J. Howard Conrad, a leading citizen, had sued his wife for divorce, asking for the custody of the three minor children. He charges his wife with having been criminally intimate with a well known Montanian. Mrs Conrad is the daughter of Mrs. Barnaby, for whose murder Dr. Graves was tried, and Conrad spent $80,000 in trying to secure the conviction of the alleged murderer. Mrs. Conrad was always one of the members of Helena's first circles, and it is expected that the trial will bring out developments of a decidedly racy character.

Mrs. Halliday Very Ill.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., Sept. 27.—Mrs. Halliday is a very sick woman. For a week she has been lying on her cot, groaning and mumbling. Last Wednesday she was taken with a severe vomiting fit and has since been suffering from stomach troubles and chills. It is probable that the grand jury will finish their work and make known the result of their deliberations in the Halliday case this evening. It is believed a true bill has been found against her.

A Brakeman's Fatal Blunder.

KINGSBURY, Ind., Sept. 23.—Hubert Thompson, a brakeman on the Wabash road, carelesely left a switch open in front of a rapidly approaching passenger train. The passenger train crashed into a freight on a siding, with the result that twelve people were killed and many injured. Thompson fled, and it is believed he has committed suicide.

Sixty Russian Sailors Lost.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 26.—The Northern Pacific steamer brought word of the burning of the Russian steamer Alphonse Zevecke, with the loss of sixty lives.

A WEEK'S NEWS CONDENSED

Thursday, Sept. 21.

The paid admissions at the World's fair yesterday were 177,428.

Secretary Gresham left Washington yesterday to pay a short visit to Chicago, and Congdon, Ind.

Bishop Brennan, of Dallas, Tex., has been appointed by the pope auxiliary bishop of St. John's, N. F.

During the month of August there were 578 deaths in Havana, of which number ninety-six were caused by yellow fever.

During the trial trip of the United States steamer Montgomery, in Chesapeake bay, a steam pipe bursted, killing Engineeer Mewshaw and Coal Heaver Doyle.

Friday, Sept. 22.

The paid admissions to the World's fair yesterday were 197,402.

Count De Bylandt, Dutch minister to Great Britain, died at Aix-les-Baines, France, on Wednesday.

Colonel Schele has been gazetted as the successor of Count Von Soden, the retiring governor of German East Africa.

Mitchell has signed articles to meet Corbett in a finish fight at Coney Island the last week in November for a purse of $4,000 and a stake of $10,000 a side.

Four robbers held up a train on the Illinois Central road near Centralia, Ills., but after a desperate fight with the trainmen, were driven off, one of the bandits being wounded. Engineer Young and three other trainmen were also wounded, the latter dangerously. The robbers were subsequently captured.

Saturday, Sept. 23.

The British parliament has adjourned until Nov. 2.

The paid admissions at the World's fair yesterday were 169,020.

Dr. Hovat, president of the Croatian Diet, died Thursday at Diakover.

The publication of the last Pennsylvania Legislative Record cost the state $27,289.30.

Bourke Cockran, under the orders of his physician, will not be present to speak on Sept. 30, "Irish Day," at the World's fair.

John Duffy was burned to death and Paul McAvoy fatally burned by a tenement house fire on West Fifty-fourth street, New York.

Monday, Sept. 25.

John Roach, of Williamsburg, N. Y., fell thirty-five feet and broke his neck, but is still alive.

Thomas Hawkesly, F. R. S., F. R. G. S., one of the ablest civil engineers in Great Britain, died in London.

F. A. Ott, Prohibition nominee for lieutenant governor of Iowa, has resigned. His age, 28 years, makes him ineligible.

John E. Higgins, a floor walker at the Lion store, at Anderson, Ind., was burned to death in a fire at the place early in the morning. From the appearance of the body it is thought Higgins was first killed and then the store set on fire.

Tuesday, Sept. 26.

The paid admissions at the World's fair yesterday were 179,686.

Charles M. Caughey, of Maryland, has been named by the president for United States consul at Messina, Italy.

Mrs. Mary Jenkins, colored, of Savannah, Ga., gave birth to five boys. The babes give promise of growing up in the world.

George Dixon, the colored featherweight, defeated Solly Smith in the fight for the championship and a $5,000 purse at Coney Island.

Burglars entered the house of John Gibb, at Islip, L. I., chloroformed the inmates, and stole $3000 worth of jewelry, silverware and diamonds.

General T. F. Rodebough, of New York, has received the congress medal for "distinguished gallantry at Revilion Station, Va., June 11, 1864, while serving as captain."

Wednesday, Sept. 27.

The Prussian parliamentary elections will be held Nov. 7.

The paid admissions at the World's fair yesterday were 194,943.

Coral Mich., containing a population of over 600, was totally destroyed by fire.

Lulu Beaudette, a 13-year old girl of Minneapolis, committed suicide by drowning.

The Pennsylvania and Michigan Central railroads have decided to arm every employe on all trains carrying express or mail matter.

It is now believed that Governor Flower will prevent the Corbett-Mitchell fight at Coney Island, and that it may yet take place in New Orleans.

Spanish Anarchists Fleeing.

MADRID, Sept. 27.—The police continue the search for anarchists. Yesterday afternoon they found an infernal machine and two pieces of pipe loaded with dynamite in the lodgings of a workingman named Cerrajero. They went directly from his room to the factory in which he worked and arrested him. Many men suspected of being anarchists have left the city to escape arrest.

Chinamen Driven Out.

LA GRANDE, Ore., Sept. 27.—The anti-Chinese agitation in this city for the last two weeks culminated in a riot. A crowd of 200 men met outside the city at midnight, marched to the Chinese quarter, and after looting the houses conducted the Chinamen to the edge of the city and ordered them to leave. Officers who tried to prevent the expulsion were overpowered..

Matters of Interest from All Over the Commonwealth.

BELLEFONTE, Pa., Sept. 23.—In the case of Long and Liggett against the Lehigh Valley Coal company, for 1,200 acres of valuable coal land in Snow Shoe territory, the jury returned a verdict in favor of the defendants. The case has been pending for twenty-one years.

LANCASTER, Pa., Sept. 25.—Mrs. Frederick Haller, an octogenarian, who was threatened with the poorhouse because of her uncleanly habits, jumped from the balcony of her home, a distance of twenty-five feet. She sustained internal injuries which will prove fatal.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 25.—John McGuire, ex-foreman of lace mills here, and his wife, who were fond guilty of criminal assault upon Katie Roach, 16 years old, have been sentenced. The former was fined $500 and costs and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. His wife was sent to Luzerne county prison for six months.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 27.—Samuel G. Stothart, a car accountant for the Carnegie Steel company, shot his wife twice yesterday, almost instantly killing her. He then placed the muzzle of the revolver into his mouth and blew out his brains, dying instantly. Insanity, caused by religious differences and drink, were the causes, Stothart being a Protestant and his wife a Catholic.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 23.—Joshua Golightly, assistant mine foreman in the employ of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre company, blundered, and as a result five persons were killed and six injured. He himself is is among the dead. Mr. Golightly carried a naked lamp into the Lance colliery, No. 11. A terrible explosion immediately followed, with the result as stated.

BUTLER, Pa., Sept. 27. — Five masked men, with a telegraph pole, battered down the door to toll house No. 2, on the Butler plank road. They then bound Mr. and Mrs. Diesle, the keepers, who are 70 years of age, and ransacked the house. The robbers took $200 in cash and other valuables. When found the aged couple were almost dead from fright and exhaustion, and may not recover.

WEST CHESTER, Pa., Sept. 27.—Harris, one of the leaders of the Gap gang, who is now in jail here for stealing, turned state's evidence, and the authorities have recovered sixteen horses and twelve carriages, a lot of harness, etc., all of which was stolen in the states of Maryland and Delaware and Chester and Lancaster counties. Harris states that he and his pal, Clemson, who also is in jail, did all the stealing.

WEST CHESTER, Pa., Sept. 25.—A little son of Harry Dunlap, of Upper Uwchlan, was watching some cows, and poked his head between the bars of a gate where they were standing. One of the cows ran her horn in the lad's mouth, and, tossing her head, it came out of his cheek, close to his eye. His screams attracted several persons who were near, and he was released from his terrible position, but with great difficulty.

SCRANTON, Pa., Sept. 25.—Gerald Griffin and Stephen Doyle were at the Academy of Music Saturday night and saw Hughey Dougherty and his Tuxedo company introduce their western border act. The boys, both aged 17, with four comrades, yesterday took a Flobert gun and battled with imaginary Indians on the outskirts of the city. Doyle accidentally fired the gun, and Griffin was shot through the heart and instantly killed.

OIL CITY, Pa., Sept. 25.—The police are endeavoring to discover who performed the act of putting into the sprinkling cart of Barnhart Bros. two dynamite cartridges eight inches long and an inch and a half in thickness, to which was attached about eight feet of waterproof fuse, one end of which was charred, showing that it had been lighted and failed to do its work. The cart was standing where considerable damage would unavoidably have been caused had the stuff exploded.

SCRANTON, Pa., Sept. 25.—Nellie Hammett, aged 15 years, was assaulted by six men while returning from a picnic early yesterday morning and dragged into a shoemaker's shop, where she was outraged and injured so seriously that her condition is critical. Some one saw the assault and the criminals were caught in the act. They are: John O'Neill, Joe Lewis, James Sullivan, Patrick Herty, Hiram Sayres and Frank Sevino. They were committed to jail and bail was refused for them.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 26. — The Carnegie Thirty-third street mill shut down yesterday in all departments. On Saturday the laborers were all paid off in full. They were notified that their places would be open for them under different arrangements. The new rules are that twelve hours, instead of ten, shall constitute a day's work, and the rate of pay ten cents per hour instead of $1.35 per day. There was a great crowd of men present yesterday, but for some unexplained reason the mill was not started.

HUMMELSTOWN, Pa., Sept. 21.—A 9-year-old girl named Cooper, daughter of an employe of the Hummelstown Brown Stone company, who lives about two miles from Hummelstown, went to school, carrying her lunch in a basket. When she failed to return home in the evening her parents became anxious, and instituted a search, which resulted in the finding of the body of the child, strangled to death She had been outraged and murdered, a portion of her underclothing being used to strangle her. It is supposed the fiend who committed the crime was a Hungarian laborer.

KEYSTONE DEMOCRATS.

Enthusiastic Meeting of the Assembly of Democratic Societies.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Sept. 27.—The general assembly of the Democratic Societies of Pennsylvania was called to order in its fifth annual convention yesterday by its president, Chauncey F. Black. For half an hour before that time the Academy of Music rang with cheers for the Democratic leaders, and a tremendous ovation greeted Vice President Stevenson when he entered the hall. The town had been alive from earliest dawn with bands and newly arriving delegates, and 2,000 people filled the hall at the opening of the convention. President Black immediately delivered an admirable address, which was punctuated with thundering applause.

Mayor Allison followed President Black with an address of welcome, after which Robert E. Wright was made temporary chairman. He made a brief address on taking the chair. Committees were then appointed, and at 12:30 the convention adjourned until 2 o'clock.

The afternoon session of the convention was called to order by Temporary Chairman Wright, who yielded the gavel to R. Jones Monagan, of Chester, the permanent chairman.

The committee on officers for the general assembly reported, nominating Chauncey F. Black for president, Major J. D. Worman for secretary and Robert E. Wright for treasurer. They were unanimously elected.

B. F. Myers, of Harrisburg, chairman of the committee on resolutions, then reported the platform. It applauds the administrations of President Cleveland and Governor Pattison, indorses the nominations of Thompson and Osborn, and congratulates the state Democracy on the growth of Democratic societies in the state. The platform was unanimously adopted.

The routine work of the convention closed by the selection of Altoona as next year's place of meeting, after speeches by General J. C. Black, of Illinois, and Representative John Tarsney, of Missouri. Lancaster was also named as a candidate for next year's convention, but withdrew in the face of the overwhelming sentiment in favor of Altoona.

The banquet of the Democratic societies in Central Market hall last night was the most tremendous affair of the kind any of the participants ever witnessed. Exactly 1,500 covers had been laid and every chair was occupied. "I never saw anything like it," exclaimed Vice President Stevenson with admiration as he took his seat. The rush for entrance into the banquet hall was terrific, a line of men two blocks long packed the street, all eager for admission. In the crush clothing was torn and various minor accidents occurred.

Pennsylvania War Claims.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The house committee on war claims yesterday ordered Mr. Beltzhoover to report favorably his bill appropriating $3,447,945 for the payment of damages sustained by citizens of Pennsylvania from Union and Confederate troops during the late war. The losses occurred in the counties of Adams, Bedford, Cumberland, Franklin, Fulton, Perry, Somerset and York.

STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS

Closing Quotations of the New York and Philadelphia Exchanges.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—There was a general decline in the stock market this forenoon, but rumors of gold engagements resulted in a rally in the afternoon. Closing bids:

Lehigh Valley.....	31½	W. N. Y & Pa....	4
Pensylvania.....	50⅛	H. & B. T. com...	–
Reading.....	16⅝	H. & B. T. prof...	–
St. Paul.....	59⅛	Erie.....	12⅛
Lehigh Nav.....	–	D., L. & W.....	1[illegible]
Reading g. m. 4s...	65	N. Y. Central.....	10[illegible]
Reading 1st pf. 5s..	30	West Shore..	–
Reading 2d pf. 5s...	19¼	Lake Erie & W..	14⅛
Reading 3d pf 5s...	15	New Jersey Cen..	10[illegible]
N. Y. & N. E.....	25⅜	Del. & Hudson...	119

General Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26.—Flour dull; winter superfine, $2@2.15; do. extras, $2.25@2.50; No. 2 winter family, $2.60@2.80; Pennsylvania roller straight, $3.10@3.30; western winter, clear, $2.90@3.15; western winter, straight, $3.15@3.40; winter patent, $3.35@4; Minnesota, clear, $2.75@3.25; Minnesota, straight, $3.50@3.90; Minnesota, patent, $4.10@4.35, do., favorite brands, higher. Rye flour, $2.95@3 per barrel. Wheat firm, quiet, with 69¾c. bid and 70c. asked for September; 70c. bid and 70¾c. asked for October; 71¼c. bid and 71⅝c. asked for November; 73c. bid and 73¼c. asked for December. Corn dull, higher, with 49½c. bid and 50c. asked for September; 49¼c. bid and 49c. asked for October; 48¾c. bid and 49¾c. asked for November; 48c. bid and 48½c. asked for December. Oats quiet, firm, with 36c. bid and 37c. asked for September; 36c. bid and 36¾c. asked for October. 35½c. bid and 37c. asked for November; 35¾c. bid and 37½c. asked for December. Beef quiet, steady; extra mess, $9.50@10; family, $1 @13.50. Pork quiet firm; now mess, $17.75@19. Lard firm, quiet; steam rendered, $10.40. Butter firm, moderate demand; New York dairy, 18@23c.; western dairy, 16@21c.; Elgins, 17½@28c.; New York creamery, 21@28c.; western creamery, 19@28c.; imitation creamery, 17@22c. Cheese firm, moderately active; New York large, white, 8½@10½c.; do. colored, 8½@10¼c.; do. small, 10@11c.; part skims, 3@8c; full skims, 1@2c. Eggs quiet; New York and Pennsylvania, 22c.; western, 20@21c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 26. Cattle closed steady; cows and light steers, $3.50@[illegible] coarse 1,350 lb. steers, $4; bulls, $2 [illegible]. Hogs closed steady; fair to choice Yorkers $6 75@7, mixed, $6 95@7 75; heavy, 7 0[illegible] pigs, $6 25@6.60. Sheep and lambs firm; choice sheep; native lambs, common to extra, $[illegible] 5.50; good sheep, $3.50@4. [illegible] export wethers, $4 75; Canada [illegible] culls, $3.50@3.75.

"PEARL OF ASIA."

SIAM, THE LAND OF THE WHITE ELEPHANT

Its Ruler, People, Territory, Army and Navy Strength and General Conditions- Famous Buddhist Temples.



SIAM, the land of the white elephant, the pearl of Asia, occupies an extensive territory of very irregular outline in southeastern Asia. Its area is about 250,000 square miles, its population about 10,000,000. In extreme length it extends from four degrees in the Malay peninsula Chiengsen, twenty degrees, twenty-two minutes north, on the river Mekong, or a distance of nearly 1100 miles. Its greatest breadth is about 750 miles. It is bounded on the south by the British Malay States, occupying the lower end of the Malay peninsula, the Gulf of Siam, French Cambrodia and Cochin China. On the west and north it is bounded by Burmah, except that lower Siam touches the Bay of Bengal, and on the east the boundary is Tonquin and Annam, French possessions.

It is in this quarter that the trouble arose which threatened an East Indian war and, perhaps, the peace of Europe. Annam is a narrow strip of territory between Siam and the Pacific Ocean. The boundary line between Siam and Annam, according to the maps, and as it actually existed until the French put forth their present claims, was a range of hills running parallel with the sea coast and forming the watershed between the sea coast and the valley of the Mekong River. The extensive tracts of country between the river and these hills, like much of Siam, is largely jungle and waste, and like all of Siam is without roads or means of traversing it. Siam's hold on this territory has always been weak, and France has long desired her Indo-Chinese possessions to extend to the east bank of the Mekong. It is this territory, then, 100 to 150 miles wide, between the Mekong and the coast range of hills, which has been the casus belli.



TEMPLE OF THE EMERALD GOD IN THE PALACE GROUNDS AT BANGKOK.

THE KING OF SIAM IN STATE ATTIRE.

England is interested in the question because the disputed territory touches her Burmese possessions on the north; because of her hereditary hatred of the French, and because of her jealousy of territorial acquisition in the east by any other Nation. Russia, as the ally of France in Europe and the rival of England in Asia, has a double motive for taking the part of France.

Siam has figured largely in legend and poetry. Marco Polo visited it. Tales in which there is a strange blending of the improbable and the true have been told about it. It is only within comparatively recent times that accurate information has been obtained concerning this far-away country. Authentic Siamese history begins with 1350, when Ayuthia, now a cluster of ruins seventy miles north of Bangkok, was the capital. The period from 1659 to 1688 was made illustrious by the career of Constance Falcon, a Greek of Cephalonia, who attained the dignity of Prime Minister. He induced the King to send an embassy to Louis XIV. Ayuthia remained the capital until 1768, when, after a siege of two years, it was taken and burned by the Burmese. These in their turn were driven out by Phya Tak, the son of a Chinese by a Siamese mother. He made Bangkok the capital and afterward ascended the throne. The present dynasty was founded in 1782.

The present ruler is King Chulalongkorn I., of whom and of the form of whose Government Carter H. Harrison in his book, "A Race With the Sun," thus speaks:

"The King owns everything and, in a certain sense, everybody. He is lord of all he surveys, and yet is himself the veriest slave of the groveling superstitions and vile customs of his people—superstitions and customs which must be a source of intense disgust to so intelligent a man as King Chulalongkorn evidently is, yet which he could not escape, except at the risk of losing his throne.

"Absolute monarch, his will a law to every man in the realm, his proclamations gainsaid by no one, yet he himself is absolutely governed by custom and the opinions of his nobles, even to the daily routine of his life. With tastes and aspirations natural to a man of culture, and ambitions growing out of his royal position and his evident desire for his country's prosperity, he is utterly powerless to do the half he would for his people, because he is locked up in his palace and can see the people's needs only through the eyes of others and can hear only the voice of flattery, or, what is yet worse, the voice of self-seeking and too often dishonest ambition."

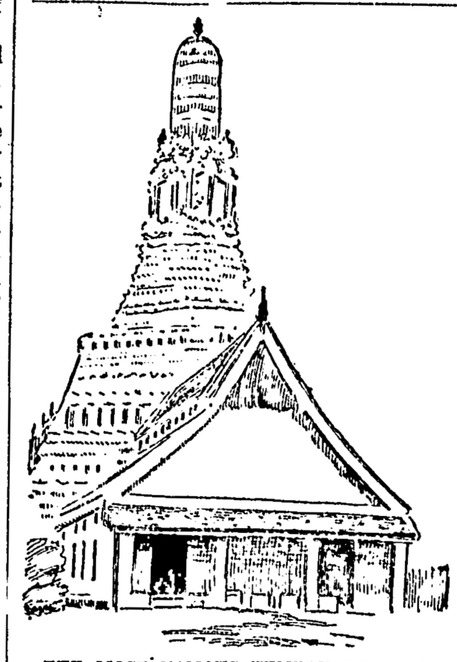
The King ascended the throne when he was fifteen years old and is now forty. He has a multitude of wives, according to the custom of the country, and upward of thirty children. Though he has so many wives only one ranks as Queen.

The population of Siam is a very mixed one. Only about a third of it consists of pure Siamese. There are about 1,000,000 Chinese, most of whom, strange as it may seem, are subjects of Holland. The remainder of the population is made up of mixed races—Burmese, Indians, Malays, and Cambodians.

The Siamese are essentially peaceful and indolent. They are social, vain, and fond of bright dresses and jewelry, and are inveterate gamblers. The dress, both for men and women, is a cloth called "panoong," about two feet wide, wrapped around the waist, with one corner drawn up and caught in a girdle at the waist. This makes a sort of flowing trouser falling to the knees.

Well-to-do-people wear, in addition, a white jacket, shoes, and stockings. The women are distinguished by a gaudy scarf thrown across the body.

Bangkok, the capital and largest city, has a population variously estimated from 300,000 to 700,000. So peaceably disposed are the people that Colonel David B. Sickles, for many years United States Consul there, says the murders did not average one a year. Bangkok is situated on both banks of the Menam River. Aside from the pagodas, temples and Government buildings nearly all structures are of bamboo, with thatched roofs. Many of these float on pontoons or bundles of bamboo in the river, or in the canals, which form an intricate network of waterways about the city.



THE MOST FAMOUS TEMPLE IN SIAM.

The religion of the people is Buddhism. Nearly all men of the upper classes enter the priesthood for a short time, and by custom no one can ascend the throne who has not been a mendicant priest.

The temples are very striking objects seen from afar, and some of them are beautiful, but generally, as is the case with most things Oriental, distance lends enchantment to the view. Upon near inspection it is found that there is a great deal of tinsel about them, and their gaudy, cheap ornamentation does not favorably impress the American. They are not neatly kept, and the visitor picks his way through rubbish heaps to the temple entrances. Here come the people in swarms to pray and to listen to the monotonous chants of crowds of lazy priests. The lower part of the edifice contains the images of Buddha, and all around the pagoda are buildings devoted to the service of the priesthood. The most famous temple in all Siam is the Wat Cheng, opposite the royal palace. It lifts its sacred spire 200 feet from the ground, and every inch of its irregular surface is covered with glazed and colored ornamentation, while little bells hang from every possible projection, and every zephyr sets them tinkling.

Another famous temple contains the mammoth sleeping Buddha. The reclining statue is eighty-seven feet long. The most interesting temple in Bangkok is the temple of the Emerald God within the royal enclosure, devoted to the use of the King's family. It is most ornate, is filled with the rarest specimens of Oriental and European art, and, crowning all, is the little emerald Buddha, only a foot high, a solid mass of diamonds, sapphires and other gems. Several far loftier temples in Bangkok cost $100,000 apiece, but the private temple of the King, surpassing them all in magnificence, cost $1,000,000.

Buddha priests in yellow garbs are seen everywhere in Bangkok. They are not permitted to work, and many young fellows enter the priesthood simply because they are thus sure of an easy, pampered existence. On the ground beside this old fellow you see the bowl with which he saunters out in the morning to collect his daily bread, or rather rice, and leaning against the tree is his large umbrella. When a woman ladles a few spoonfuls of rice into his bowl he hides his face behind a fan, for fear the lady's charms may interrupt his contemplation of holy things.

Bangkok is lighted by electricity and has a system of electric street railways. Great strides in education have been made in the last few years. The Government is a monarchy, the reigning monarch having the right to nominate his successor from among his sons. Legislative power is vested in the King in conjunction with a council of ministers, most of whom are his half brothers.

Siam's military force consists of a standing army of 12,000 men, and the people generally are liable to be called out as required, but there is no armed militia. Every male inhabitant over twenty-one years old is obliged to serve three months a year. There are, however, a good many exemptions from this rule. These include members of the priesthood, the Chinese settlers who pay a commutation tax, slaves, public functionaries, the fathers of three sons liable to service, and those who purchase exemption by a fine of from $3 to $4 a month or by furnishing a slave or some other person not subject to conscription as a substitute. The Government possesses upward of 80,000 stand of arms, beside a considerable stock of cannon. The army is largely officered by Europeans and has been very largely increased of late years, both in efficiency and equipment.

The naval equipment consists of two screw steamers of 2000 tons and eight guns each, several gunboats, officered chiefly by Englishmen and Danes, and some sea-going yachts. One cruiser of 2500 tons is being built. There are forts with heavy guns at the mouth of the Bangkok River. There is a bar at the mouth of the river, however, which effectually prevents the entrance of vessels drawing more than thirteen feet of water.

The National revenues amount to about $10,000,000 a year, of which the land tax produces $1,435,000; tax on spirits, $500,000; tax on fruit trees, $325,000; opium, $600,000; gambling, $500,000; customs, $715,000; tin mines, $350,000; edible bird's nests, $135,000, and fisheries, $135,000. All the taxes, with the exception of the customs duties, are farmed. There is no public debt, and power has only lately been given to the Hong Kong and Shanghai bank's local branch to issue a limited amount of paper money.

There is comparatively little industry in the country, mainly due to the state of serfdom in which the population is kept by the local governors. Throughout the whole country the natives are liable to forced labor for from one to three months each year. The consequence is that the land, rich in many parts, is badly cultivated. Not more than one-twentieth of the available land in the delta of the Menam is cultivated. The dense forests of upper Siam make teak cutting an important industry. Gold exists in some of the rivers, and for the working of it concessions have been granted to British and French companies. Gem mining is carried on in various districts on the western side of the Malay peninsula, where tin and coal are also known to exist.

Domestic slavery is in gradual abolition. Such slavery as exists is entirely debt slavery. The present King, by an edict, decreed that no person born after his accession to the throne can be held as a slave beyond the age of twenty-one. Chinese coolies do most of both the skilled and unskilled labor in the south, especially in the mills and mines. In the north forest work is confined almost entirely to the Burmese, Karens and Khamus.

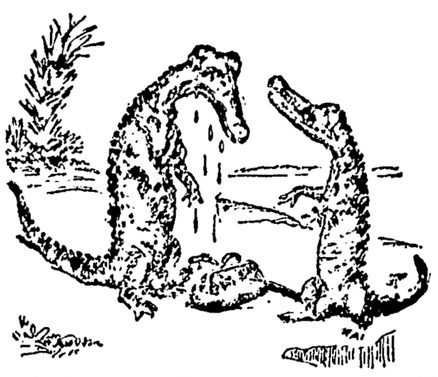
Nearly the whole of the trade is in the hands of foreigners. In late years many Chinese, not subject, like the natives, to forced labor, have settled in the country. The foreign trade centers in Bangkok. In 1891 the exports from Bangkok amounted to about $8,000,000, the imports to about $7,000,000. Teakwood and rice comprise a large part of the exports. Machinery, iron, hardware and cotton goods comprise a large part of the imports.

Railway building began seven or eight years ago. There is one completed railroad from Bangkok to Paknam, fourteen miles, and another one in construction from Bangkok to Ban Mai, on the Patriew River, and another one from Bangkok to Korat, 165 miles through a very rich undeveloped rice growing plateau. Another railroad has been surveyed across the mountains connecting Bangkok with the Burmese cities. Telegraph lines aggregating 1780 miles are in operation. There is a postal service in Bangkok, and in 1885 Siam joined the International Postal Union.

Along the entire southern and eastern frontier of Siam is territory either absolutely annexed to France, acknowledging a French protectorate, or in which French influence predominates. French intervention in the affairs of Annam began in 1787, and was terminated by a treaty in 1884, establishing a French protectorate. Annam maintains an army of 23,230 soldiers, of whom about half are natives. Cambodia recognized the French protectorate in 1863. France has 300 soldiers here. In Cochin China France has 1830 French soldiers and requires a contribution of 5,000,000 francs toward the military expenditures of Annam and Tonquin.

Tonquin, with a population of 8,000,000, of whom 400,000 are Roman Catholics, was annexed to France in 1884. In 1889 there were 11,475 French troops here, besides 6500 native soldiers.

The Woes of a Widow.



"Why weepest thou, dear mamma?"

"Alas, my son! in this alligator valise, left here by the thoughtless tourist, I have discovered the last relic of your lamented father."—Judge.

English farmers who have any grass to sell are masters of the situation. At a recent grass sale in Flintshire, one meadow of fourteen acres brought $400; another of eleven acres $365; several six-acre fields $215 each, and others from $20 to $25 each.

The first people to coin money were the Lydians, who began to do so 1660 B. C.

WOULD WE RETURN?

Would we return
If once the gates which closed upon the past
Were opened wide for us, and if the dear
Remembered pathway stretched before us clear
To lead us back to youth's lost land at last,
When on life's April shadows lightly cast,
Recalled the old sweet days of childish fear
With all their faded hopes, and brought anear
The far off streams with which our skies were glassed:
Did these lost dreams which wake the soul's sad yearning
But live once more and waited our returning,
Would we return?
—Robert Burns Wilson.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

Good luck is the best nerve food.

In at the death—The heir-apparent.—Truth.

Jagson says he has no objection to a foreign air if it is disinfected.—Elmira Gazette.

Antiquity is the thing which we are going to be a thousand years hence.—Ram's Horn.

The woman who vows that she has "waited for an age" never confesses to it in her years.

Hope is the smiling personage who presents us with a bill-of-fare when we haven't a cent in our pocket.—Work's Fair Puck.

Landlord—"You should always pay as you go, young man." Impecunious Boarder—"True, but I don't intend to go for six months yet."—Boston Gazette.

"When I was young we prepared students for life; now we prepare them for examinations," is a bit of truth from Jules Simon.—Medical Record.

If all things come to those who wait,
Then wide must be the range
Of things to come to those who stop
In dry goods stores for change.
—Buffalo Courier.

Mr. Foster Tightfist—"Say! let me have that five I loaned you last night, will you?" Mr. Spender—"Man alive, I haven't had time to spend it yet."—Brooklyn Life.

Late revelers singing "There's No Place Like Home" always stop their melody just before they get there and creep upstairs in their stocking feet.—Boston Transcript.

He—(maliciously)—"It is only the female mosquito that annoys people." She (musingly)—"I notice that you take a great delight in mashing them."—Indianapolis Journal.

Skiggs—"Must be something interesting. What is it?" Skaggs—"Long account telling how a man was robbed on a car." Skiggs—"Humph! Wagner or Pullman?"—Buffalo Courier.

Charley—"So, Jim, you were extravagant enough to pay $20 a dozen for your handkerchiefs. Don't you think that was a good deal of money to blow in?"—Columbus Spectator.

"One of you boys has been stealing raisins again; I have found the seeds on the floor. Which one of you was it?" Tommy—"It wasn't me; I swallowed the seeds in mine."—Tit-Bits.

Tommy (at the Fair)—"Mamma, what makes all the guards wear straps under their chins?" Mamma (tired out)—"I think it is to keep them from asking questions."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

He—"What kind of a story did that tramp trump up to get his breakfast?" She—"None at all. He said he'd seen a good many babies, but our Teddy was ahead of them all."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Teacher—"Now, Tommy, if you were a man and had $2000, and you wanted to buy a house worth $10,000, what would you do?" Tommy—"I guess I'd try and marry some woman with $8000."—Texas Siftings.

Drill Sergeant (to recruit)—"I've told you forty times that you must stand up as straight as if you had swallowed a ramrod. Instead of that you appear to have swallowed half a dozen Turkish scimitars."—Texas Siftings.

He—"Is there anything I can do to prove my affection so that you will not doubt it?" She—"There is. Marry my sister. She is older than I, and mamma is determined to not let me marry till sister is disposed of."—Indianapolis Journal.

Mr. Wickwire—"I notice that Jules Verne is sixty-six years old and has written just sixty-six books." Mrs. Wickwire—"Well, that is not so many. He only had to write at the rate of one book a year to do that."—Indianapolis Journal.

Doctor—"What you need is more exercise. What business do you follow?" Patient—"I am a bricklayer." "Humph! I should think you would get all the exercise you required, but your symptoms indicate that you are of a sedentary disposition." "Well, you see, Doctor, I work by the day." "Ah, that explains it."—Texas Siftings.

Tomatoes are fruit as well as melons and cucumbers. The distinction between a vegetable and a fruit is puzzling at times. A technical difference is that a fruit incloses the seeds of the plant and matures above ground, while plant growth matured under ground is vegetable.



AN EGG-LAYING TEST.

In an egg-laying test at the Louisiana Station, involving hens of ten common breeds and continued 240 days, brown leghorns made the best record, the hens of this breed laying an average of seventy-two eggs. Light brahmas came next with an average of fifty-eight, then langshans with forty-nine, buff cochins and Plymouth rocks with forty-six each, and minoreas with forty-five. The American breeds averaged thirty-three eggs a hen, Assatic forty-five, and European forty-four.—New York World.

HOW GOOD COWS ARE RUINED.

Many good cows are practically ruined by being kept apart from the herd. Their isolation is due usually to a whim to make a pet of an individual cow. Women and children are mainly responsible for this form of foolishness which should never be indulged by the careful dairyman. Cattle are in their way exceedingly social creatures, and absence from their associates affect them unfavorably. They are nervous and uneasy when separated from them, and in the case of cows lose flesh and fall off in milk. Sometimes it causes them to abort, but this rarely happens, enough mischief being accomplished without. Foolish men sometimes tie a cow up to punish her, with the result that the fool is punished in the lessened yield caused by the separation from the herd.—American Dairyman.

EXHAUSTED LAND.

We are suffering here in New England from land exhaustion. That is one of the questions that confronts New England, confronts Massachusetts. If these lands were highly productive, they would be occupied and used. One of the prime reasons for the abandonment of these lands is because they no longer have plant food. Now, how have they become exhausted? I think largely by raising the grains. That is what the New England farmer primarily did. He raised corn and oats, wheat and barley, and sold them, and thus impoverished these lands.

The farms of New England have been impoverished because we have sold more from the land than we have restored to it. The question then for the farmer is, How shall I restore, how shall I build up my farm? How shall I wisely do it? I believe the wise way to do it is to buy grain. I think it is the cheapest way to do it, because when you raise a crop of grain on your land you diminish the fertility of that land.

When you raise a crop of anything except the leguminous plants, except the pea and the clover and the bean, and crops of that nature, and draw it off the land, you have taken something out of mother earth. When you buy grain you buy something which has a large manurial value. When a man buys a ton of bran for $20 I say it is a good investment. Why? Because he buys in that $20 worth of nutrition $12 worth of manurial value. The man who buys a ton of cottonseed meal for $28 buys $24 worth of manurial value.—New England Farmer.

PICKING GEESE.

In answer to the query, "How often in one season ought geese to be picked?" a farmer with fourteen years' experience answers, in the Philadelphia Farm Journal, that it depends entirely on the feed and run and explains the whole situation as follows: "They feather out more quickly when they are permitted to run on green pasture and have abundance of good water to drink. Every ten weeks should find them, under such treatment, with a good coat of feathers. Do not pick until laying is over. Geese cannot be artificially moulting and producing eggs at the same time. Never pick them in cold weather. When ready to pick, which the experienced geese-raiser can tell by the color of the plumage (if ready there will be no yellowish tinge on the white feathers, but to be sure pick a few from the breast of the goose), the feathers come easily and are dry at the quill end. If not ripe, they are soft and bloody. And this is one of the reasons why store-bought feathers sometimes have such a disagreeable odor. The best guide, experience, tells us to take only a small pinch of feathers in the fingers at a time, and with a quick downward jerk, from tail to neck, displace the first coat of feathers with only a very little of the second coat, the down. Do not pick the bolsters, those large feathers under the wings. If you do, the poor creatures' wings will droop continually. When the goose dies, we can strip these off for filling pillows for home use. But never take them from the geese while living."

HILLING CORN.

Hilling corn is not as common as it once was, though in some sections it is still followed to quite an extent. Except in very wet land it is worse than useless labor. In wet fields it answers the purpose keeping part of the roots of the plant out of water. This is a desirable thing to accomplish, but to attempt it by building up hills for the corn is to adopt a temporary and a very imperfect substitute for draining. Sometimes, however, this must be done or the planting of the field be deferred till another season. On reasonably dry land the case is different. Here it is important to get the roots of the corn under ground rather than above its level.

In this situation the two main purposes of the roots, to secure food and to keep the plant in an upright position, can be best promoted. If the soil be mellow and the surface nearly level, the roots will pass through it in all directions and extend to quite a distance from the plants. But if high hills are made the stalks will throw out a large number of roots which can go only a little distance, which are exposed to injury in time of drought, which can obtain but little food and which can do but little to hold up the plants. A moderate number of long roots will do a great deal more to keep the corn from blowing down than will a much larger number of short ones, which have neither time to gain strength nor room in which to become fully developed.

The plants will grow far more rapidly if they are allowed to depend upon the natural development of their roots than they will if by the formation of hills the growth of a large number of short and weak roots is stimulated. The writer does not recall an instance in which he ever injured a field of corn by level cultivation. He does remember several instances in which he believes that by hilling corn he wasted a good deal of work and materially reduced the yield of the crop.—New England Homestead.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Lettuce may be sown at any time.

The soil cannot be made too rich for tomatoes.

Peas and corn ground together are good food for swine.

Coal ashes make good material to mulch the quince trees.

Horticulture and entomology will go hand in hand in the future.

Clover is an excellent feed for hogs, as it supplies the needed nitrogen.

Timber for posts should be seasoned, charred and immersed in hot coal tar.

Get in late cabbage or celery where you have taken off peas or other crops.

Keeping the surface of the soil fine and mellow will aid to retain moisture.

It is well to stir a bit of oatmeal into the drinking water, especially if you use ice.

An old sow who has proved a good breeder should always be given the preference.

The boxing and freight on poor fruit is as much as on good. The selling price is less.

Coal ashes that are reasonably full of coarse cinder make a good mulch for strawberries.

A twig that can be cut with a knife now may require a pruning saw if allowed to grow another year.

When you "rest a bit" in the field remember the team will enjoy it too if allowed to stand in the shade.

If you will not spray your trees yourself, why not hire somebody to do it who knows how? It will pay you.

Oil meal or linseed cake is made by English stock breeders the basis for thoroughly good prepared stock food.

Mulch trees and bushes that were set this spring. The dry, hot weather we may expect now is trying to newset fruit.

A good way to kill out briers at this time is to spread over them a thin layer of dry straw and then burn. Wheat straw is best.

On account of the risk of keeping it will be found best to market onions as soon as they are thoroughly ripe if a good price can be obtained.

In nearly all cases pears will have a better flavor if they are picked as soon as matured and are then ripened in shallow drawers or on shelves.

In packing fruit uniformity in size should be observed as well as possible, putting in only good, fair-sized merchantable fruit as number one.

A tree is strong and hardy when it becomes old and its roots are thoroughly established. While it is young it needs and must have attention or it will die. The better the start to grow when young the better the tree.

A good method of destroying cocklebburs where fields are thoroughly infested with them is to seed to grass or clover and use it for meadow for a few years. When it is plowed again and crops such as corn, potatoes, etc., are planted go over it with a hoe in late summer and autumn and cut them out. A foothold once gained, heroic treatment is required.

Look out now for the warts on the plum trees and cut them off with a knife and paint the wound with kerosene oil mixed with any kind of paint that may be at hand. If left they become the black knot, and often destroy the trees unless prevented in season as above described. Follow it up every fortnight through the summer, and grub up all the wild cherries in the neighborhood.

An Ignorant Singer.

Catalani, a gifted songstress and a lovely woman, was the idol of society and the favorite of fortune. But she had neither knowledge nor culture, and her ignorance sometimes made her stumble into ludicrous mistakes. One of her greatest triumphs in London was the singing of "God Save the King." The town went mad over her rendering of the national anthem. Two hundred guineas were paid her for singing it once. But she always sang it "God shave the King."

At the court of Saxe-Weimar, she noticed the marked attention paid to a gentleman of majestic appearance.

"Who is that?" she asked.

"That, madam, is the celebrated Goethe," was the reply.

"Goethe—Goethe?" asked the puzzled singer, to whom music was the only profession that brought celebrity. "On what instrument does he play?"

"He is the renowned author of the 'Sorrows of Werther,' madam."

"Oh, yes, I remember."

Then abruptly addressing the great man, she said with fascinating vivacity: "Oh, sir, what an admirer I am of Werther!"

Goethe, always sensitive to woman's praise, bowed profoundly.

"I never," she continued, "saw anything so laughable in my life. What a capital farce it is?"

"'The Sorrows of Werther' a farce, madam?" exclaimed the poet, coldly, annoyed that the most sentimental of his books should be thus spoken of.

"Oh, yes," added Catalani, laughing loudly, "never was there anything so ridiculous."

She was referring to a burlesque of the story, which she had seen acted. Goethe did not recover himself for the whole evening.

Catalani's husband, a handsome Frenchman, was even more unintellectual than his wife—he was stupid. Once, having found the pitch of the piano too high, she said after the rehearsal to her husband: "The piano is too high; will you see that it is made lower, before the concert?"

When the evening came Catalani was annoyed to find that the piano had not been altered. Her husband sent for the carpenter, who declared that he had sawed off two inches from each leg, as he had been ordered to do. "Sure y it can't be too high now, my dear!" said the stupid husband, soothingly.

The Way It Goes.

In the analytical novel character is not allowed to speak for itself; the author considers it his office to supply motives for the simple act. "Truth" gives an amusing example of the style now in vogue: Tellula walked into the garden. Here was shown a distinctive trait of the girl's character. It will be observed that Tellula walked into the garden. Other women might have acted differently under the same circumstances. They might have run into the garden or crawled or jumped into the garden. Tellula did not. She walked into the garden. It is by such developments of hidden impulses that character can be gauged. In this connection it is exceedingly important to note that Tellula walked into the garden. She did not walk over it or under it or around it or across it. No, her physical and mental and moral structure did not admit of such possibilities. Casting aside the vagaries, the whims, the petty caprices of her sex, she walked into the garden. Ah, how every act of our lives leaves its impress on the character! This fact could hardly be demonstrated more forcibly than by Tellula's action in walking into the garden. She might have walked into a garden—any garden. But she didn't. Not much. She walked into the garden. How pregnant with possibilities is this subtle distinction on Tellula's part! Finally, in order to gain a clear understanding of the girl's character, the reader will observe that Tellula walked into the garden. Alas! How many women might have walked into the duck pond or the corn bin or the pig pen! Tellula did not. She walked into the garden. We may wonder at the young girl's insight into the true nature of things, and her marvelous judgment; but then it must be remembered that Tellula was not an ordinary girl.

Zeke Was Down on 'Em.

The present diabolical dressmaker's device of balloon shoulders was denounced as long ago as the time of Ezekiel, that prophet having uttered this solemn warning: "Thus saith the Lord God: Woe to the women who sew pillows to all armholes!" The doubting can verify this curse by turning to Ezekiel xiii., 18.—Waterbury American.

WHILE IN THE WAR



Mr. Wheeler.

I was taken ill with spinal disease and rheumatism. I went home and was confined to my bed, unable to help myself for 22 months. After years of misery a companion machinist advised me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I got a bottle and could quickly note a change for the better. After taking 7 bottles I was well and have not since been troubled with my old complaints." JAS. A. WHEELER, 1910 Division St., Baltimore, Md.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills cure liver ills. 25 cents per box.

Took the Hint.

Sir Henry Hawkins was once presiding over a tedious and uninteresting trial, and was listening, apparently with absorbed attention, to a tedious and uninteresting speech from a counsel learned in the law. Presently he made a pencil memorandum, folded it, and sent it by the usher to the counsel in question. This gentleman, on unfolding the paper, found these words: "Patience Competition.—Gold Medal, Sir Henry Hawkins. Honorable Mention, Job." His peroration was wound up with as little delay as possible.

Month of Marriages.

In all countries more marriages take place in June than in any other month.

Highest Church Steeple.

The highest church steeple in the world is that of the cathedral of Antwerp, 476 feet.

Always the Favorite.

Although the rose was brought into greater prominence during the feud between the houses of York and Lancaster, which

Sent between the red rose and the white,
A thousand souls to death and deadly night,

the emblematic rose of England was part and parcel of ancient history in England long before. There is (or was) a wild rose which trailed and climbed over the cathedral walls at Hildesheim, with its roots in the crypt. This rose was said to have flourished there long before Charlemagne laid the foundations of that glorious edifice. Roman warriors had roses depicted upon their shields, and, indeed, for ages and in every clime the "queen of the flowers" has been a universal favorite. It is a worthy emblem of "the rose and expectancy of this fair state," and long may it continue to be.—Home Journal.

Scientists have invented a device which makes a sunbeam audible.

For Summer Cookery

Royal Baking Powder will be found the greatest of helps. With least labor and trouble it makes bread, biscuit and cake of finest flavor, light, sweet, appetizing and assuredly digestible and wholesome.

You Will Realize that "They Live Well Who Live Cleanly," if You Use

SAPOLIO

"August Flower"

My wife suffered with indigestion and dyspepsia for years. Life became a burden to her. Physicians failed to give relief. After reading one of your books, I purchased a bottle of August Flower. It worked like a charm. My wife received immediate relief after taking the first dose. She was completely cured—now weighs 165 pounds, and can eat anything she desires without any deleterious results as was formerly the case. C. H. Dear, Prop'r Washington House, Washington, Va. ④

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DANA'S SARSAPARILLA

I did so, and have taken three bottles of SARSAPARILLA and one bottle of DANA'S PILLS, and I am COMPLETELY CURED. No trouble with kidneys; no backache; good appetite, and I never felt better in my life. You may publish this if you wish; every word is true.

Yours truly,
Morristown, N. Y. WESLEY STERRY.

GENTS.—We are personally acquainted with Mr. Sterry, and know his statements are true.
Respectfully, A. F. & C. F. McNEILL.
Dana Sarsaparilla Co., Belfast, Maine.

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Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use and Cheapest.
CATARRH
Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

The grip is pronounced by a Vienna physician of high standing to be miasmatic in character.

A county in New York State is considering becoming its own insurer against fire. One argument used is that the county having $100,000,000 of property is more responsible than most of the insurance companies.

The San Francisco Chronicle opines that the cultivation of a peaceful disposition is not calculated to inspire respect in such countries as Chile. "Had we been as truculent in our dealings with fifth-rate countries as England," it believes, "the Chileans would not be speaking of the Yankees and their navy with contempt."

The new monitor Miantonomah, with four ten-inch guns and a fine lot of rapid fire weapons, will prove a formidable antagonist to any but the very heaviest foreign ironclads, observes the San Francisco Chronicle. Stationed at the right place she could keep a whole fleet of cruisers from entering and approaching close to New York harbor.

The proposition to have the old ship President, which was captured from the United States by the British in the War of 1812, transferred to Chicago for the Columbian Exhibition, is very generally approved by the officers of the navy so far as its sentiment goes, but the idea is hardly practical, suggests the Boston Transcript. The old ship now lies in the West India Dock near London, and, although she makes an excellent ship for the nominal headquarters of British navy officers who are assigned to duty in London, and an excellent drill ship as well, she is totally unable, because of her advanced age, to cross the Atlantic.

The chief figures of the chief medical officer of the Prefecture of Police show that lunacy has increased in Paris, France, in the last sixteen years some thirty per cent. The incaease is due to the prevalence of two morbid types, general paralysis and alcoholic insanity. Alcoholic insanity is twice as prevalent now as it was fifteen years ago. Almost a third of the lunacy cases are due to this disease, and the tendency of it is to become more violent and to show a more marked homicidal character. A dreadful pecularity of it is that it descends to the children of its victims. The extreme usefulness of many of the candidates for the guillotine must have been observed of late years, and the explanation is probably to be found in alcoholic insanity.

If the Prince of Wales persists in his reported intention of marrying his children into English families, observes the San Francisco Examiner, he will give his house a new lease of popularity that it needs. Albert Victor, the heir presumptive, is to marry Princess Mary of Teck, who is practically an English girl. His brother, Prince George, is said to be engaged to the daughter of an English Duke. The eldest daughter is the wife of the Duke of Fife, and it is reported that the second daughter is to marry an English nobleman. The British nation has shown a good deal of irritation at the marriage of Queen Victoria's children to the little royalty of Germany. In the brave old days when England was made, Englishmen and Englishwomen were good enough for royal blood to mate with, and the English people appear to believe that the policy is a good one today.

At last it has dawned upon the people of Northwestern Ohio, announces the Pittsburg Dispatch, that their supply of natural gas is almost exhausted. So confident have they been in its performance that the nature of the discovery is almost startling. To-day not more than one-tenth of the manufactories in Northwestern Ohio are supplied with natural gas. At the same time the supply for private consumption has been so decreased that many a family has tossed the gasburner into the back yard and returned to hickory and coal. Many others kept constant supplies of coal on hand ready for emergency at any time. Coal is also burned with the gas when it is low by a majority of the consumers. Since gas was first used for fuel here the pressure has decreased over 350 pounds. The volume, however, is sufficient for all the drains upon it. The trouble is that the pressure is too weak to force the gas to the burners. It lies sluggish and dormant in the mains, or in a state of inertia in the rock and wells.

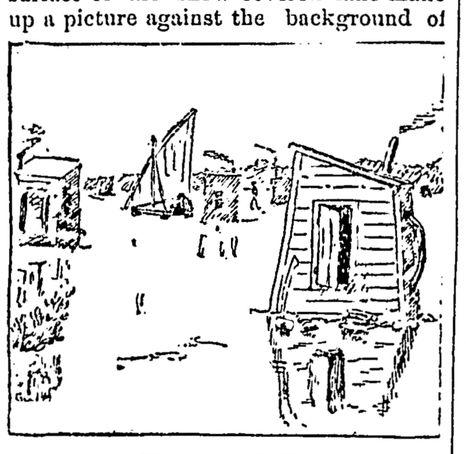
PIKE SPEARING.

AN INDUSTRY THAT REQUIRES PATIENCE AND ENDURANCE

The Fisherman Builds a Hut Over a Hole in the Ice—When the Pike Appears He Spears Him



PIKE spearing is a recognized industry on the shores of Hamilton Bay, Lake Ontario, the harbor of the beautiful city of Hamilton, Canada, during the winter season. The first intimation the citizens have that the ice is formed thick enough to bear is when they see some fine morning the little square huts of the adventurous spearsmen shoved out on the glistening surface of the frozen waters. The huts in which the spearsmen shelter themselves from the cold or small wooden structures about five feet square by six feet high, with a small door on the side, and sometimes a window. They are easily fitted on sleds, so that their owners can draw them over the ice from place to place in search of an advantageous location. When the spearsman has deported his hut to the proper point, he proceeds to cut a hole in the ice about eighteen inches in diameter, and over this he sets the hut, having taken it off the sled. The outer edges are banked up with snow, and water poured over it until it freezes solid, and the cold is effectually excluded. The interior furniture is very simple, and usually consists of a piece of board nailed across one corner for a seat, and another shelf on which stands a small cast iron stove, the pipe of which goes through the roof. A village of these miniature houses makes quite a picturesque appearance on a bright winter morning. The spears, hand nets, poles, etc., piled against the sides, the little heaps of firewood beside each door, the spiral wreaths of delicate blue smoke ascending almost perpendicularly up into the clear, crisp, frosty air, and the long shadows cast by the rising sun along the shining surface of the snow-covered lake make up a picture against the background of



A VILLAGE OF HUTS.

somber evergreen-covered bluffs that is not easily forgotten.

The spearsmen usually select portions of the bay where the water shoals and has a smooth, sandy bottom. They do not, as a rule, venture into deep water, but prefer the shallow eddies where the bottom is plainly visible. The hut is kept carefully closed, and the only light to the interior comes up through the ice beneath. It needs great patience as well as endurance to make a successful spearsman. There he sits hour after hour on his little ledge with his six-pronged spear poised about the hole in the ice, watching for the curious pike coming up to investigate the shining minnow bait at the entrance of the hole or to get a breath of air. When sport is good the occupation is fascinating enough as a pastime, but it often happens that the



A SPEARSMAN AT WORK.

spearsman may sit in the bitter cold for an hour at a time, not daring to move, and yet never see the slim, graceful outlines of a fish in the translucent waters below. When a pike does appear, the spearsman waits until it is well under the hole, and then, before it has time to be alarmed, darts down his six-pronged spear like a flash. The spear resembles lightning, according to the small boy's definition, in that it never needs to strike twice in the same ploce. It is seldom the fish can dodge it.

Sometimes the houses are larger and more pretentious than those above described, and the spearsman is occasionally accompanied by a boy to feed the stove, bring in wood and generally look after his comfort. But at the best it is rather a lonely and arduous way of making a living. Hamilton Bay is particulary well adapted to this mode of fishing, as when the ice is once formed it seldom breaks up until the winter is over, on account of the inclosed nature of that body of water. Frequently as many as two or three hundreds of these huts can be counted on the surface of the bay and among the many coves that mark its beautiful shores.

Arion, the Young Trotting King.

After refusing many offers for the colt, Senator Stanford, of California, has finally sold Arion, the greatest two-year-old trotter the world ever knew, for $150,000 to J. Malcom Forbes, of Boston, Mass. The price is the highest ever given for one piece of horseflesh, Axtell having previously held that record with $105,000. Arion was foaled on March 13, 1889, and two months ago trotted a mile in 2:10¾ at Stockton, Cal. The colt flashed like a meteor across the horse firmament and at the outset gave promise of becoming a record breaker. Early in the summer, when he marched to a record of 2:25¼, the effort was so easy that all who saw it were convinced that Electioneer's greatest son stood before them. Even Charles Marvin, who knew he had a phenomenal youngster, did not anticipate such results. He gradually prepared the colt and gave the public conclusive proof that Arion was a race horse as well as a speedy trotter, the youngster making a record of 2:21 in a race. Arion was prepared for a trial against the watch. Those who were present were hopeful that 2:18 would be equaled or beaten, but even their fondest expectations were surpassed, Marvin driving the colt from wire to wire in 2:15¾ without



ARION.

the youngster making a skip or break. But all records were surpassed when Arion traveled a mile in the wonderful time of 2:10¾.

Horsemen the world over were astonished, and the expression was general that if any horse ever succeeded in taking a second off two minutes at the trotting gait that horse would be Arion. His performance more than satisfied Leland Stanford, and Marvin, the trainer, was ordered to take the colt home to Palo Alto, Cal.

Arion is by the immortal Electioneer, sire of 100 performers in 2:30 or better, out of Marion, by Nutwood. Marvin said that Arion was the best horse he ever pulled a line over. He was not only phenomenally fast, but was level-headed and game into the bargain.

Many persons have been estimating Arion's value, taking Axtell's price as a standard. Axtell, whose record when a year older than Arion was 2:12, or a second and a quarter slower than the Palo Alto champion's at a year younger, sold for $105,000. Ariel Lathrop, Senator Stanford's brother-in-law, and Joseph Cairn Simpson figure on this basis that Arion is worth $250,000.—Chicago Herald.

Duration of Life Among Birds.

The distinguished German biologist, Weismann, has pointed out that there is less exact knowledge on this subject than might be expected, considering how many in number are the ornithologists and the ornithological societies. Small singing birds live from eight to eighteen years. Ravens have lived for almost 100 years in captivity, and parrots longer than that. Fowls live ten to twenty years (and are then sold as spring chickens to young housekeepers). The wild goose live upwards of 100 years, and swans are said to have attained the age of 300. The long life of birds has been interpreted as compensation for their feeble fertility, and for the great mortality of their young. From the small island of St. Kilda, off Scotland, 20,000 young gannets and an immense number of eggs are annually collected, and although this bird lays only one egg per annum, and is four years in attaining maturity, its numbers do not diminish. Obviously, as Weismann observes, such birds must reach a great age, or they would long ago have been exterminated. —London Spectator.

To Study the Tides.

The meteorological service of Canada is about to undertake a study of the very interesting tidal flow in the Bay of Fundy, where the rise of a single tide sometimes amounts to nearly sixty feet. A tide gauge station is to be established at St. John, where the average spring tide is about twenty-seven feet. The tide gauge is an automatic device that registers the ebb and flow of every tide. In the vicinity of Bristol, England, there is a tidal flow of thirty-one to thirty-eight feet; at Hankow, China, there is a rise of thirty-eight to fifty feet, and in some parts of South America the rise and fall of the tide is as great as thirty-five to forty-five feet.—Times-Democrat.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

PIES WITHOUT AN UPPER CRUST.

When you make a pie without an upper crust, it is always desirable to have a very heavy edge; make this by wetting the edge and laying on a narrow strip; pinch it up together, or when cutting the crust around the edge of the pan, holding the knife well under the outer edge of the pan and pinch it between the thumb and finger right on top of the pan.—New York Journal.

BUTTON BOX.

The best kind of button box we have ever seen is made as follows:

Paste together six pasteboard boxes, such as druggists use in preparing prescriptions for powders.

These boxes slide out like little drawers, and a button is sewed to the outside to indicate its contents.

A white pearl, bone, fancy or shoe button is placed on the drawer designed for holding these particular buttons, while a hook and eye and a safety pin sewed to another will readily explain the contents.

A yard and a quarter of satin ribbon two inches wide is tied above the whole, with a bow at the top, forming a neat little case, which some people will prefer to button bags.—Home Queen.

ECONOMY IN SWEEPING.

The advisability of giving every apartment a vigorous "broom cleaning" at least once a week has been so strenuously insisted upon by some notable housekeepers that it has by many been converted into an imperative duty. But looking at the matter in an unprejudiced light, one cannot clearly see why a drawing-room, inhabited, perhaps, only for a few hours of the afternoon and evening, or an unoccupied guest chamber should require the same amount of purification demanded by a sewing, sitting or dining room. The dustpan and brush are labor-saving machines that do not receive due appreciation. By their aid in removing a little dust here and a little there, the business of sweeping a whole room may be deferred at times, when at the first glance anything less than a complete routing out of furniture and dirt together would seem impossible.—New York Recorder.

HOW TO LARD A BIRD.

Not every one understands how to lard a bird successfully. Two articles are necessary, a good larding-needle of proper size and good larding pork. The pork should be white and very firm, and should be cold when it is used. It is a good plan to have a bowl of broken ice at hand and to lay the lardoons on it after they are cut. Put the strip of pork in the top of the needle, pressing it in firmly. Thrust the point of the needle through the flesh of the bird or in the meat to be larded, upward. About half an inch of the lardoon should show on each side after it is put in. The larding should be inserted at intervals of about an inch apart and in even systematic rows. When a bird is rich in fat like a duck, it would be absurd to lard it. One would not think of larding a sirloin of beef. A fillet of beef, however, is always larded, because it has little natural fat. Game birds of all kinds, except ducks, are improved by larding. Domestic fowls are not often treated this way. A roast of veal is usually much better for larding; and most braised meats are larded because lean pieces of meat are usually selected for this kind of cooking. —New York Tribune.

RECIPES.

Slaw—Chop half a head of cabbage, put in a deep vegetable dish and sprinkle with salt. Beat an egg, mix with half a teacupful of vinegar, a tablespoonful of melted butter, a teaspoonful of mustard and a little pepper; set on the stove, stir until thick, pour over the cabbage. Set aside to cool.

Sugar Taffy—Three pounds of brown sugar, one pound of butter, enough water to moisten the sugar; boil until crisp when dropped into cold water, then pour in greased tins. This often requires from thirty to forty-five minutes to boil. It does not require stirring unless there is danger of boiling over.

Apple Dumplings—Take light bread dough, and shorten with a little butter. Roll and cut into balls the size of dumplings. Drop these into boiling water, with a little salt added. Boil one or 1½ hours. Have ready a dish of apple-sauce, break open the dumplings and spread with the sauce. Put the dumplings together again, and serve with sweetened milk. In this case you know that the apples are done.

Steamed Squash—Select Hubbard or other good winter squash, wipe clean, then with a hatchet cut in pieces, scrape out the seeds and inside, place in a steamer over a kettle of boiling water, when done take off steamer cover and let the steam dry off. With a large iron spoon scrape the squash out of the rind into a hot pan, mash and add plenty of butter, a little salt, and if pretty dry, a little sweet cream improves it.

Coffee Rolls—One pint hot milk, one-half cup butter and lard mixed, one teaspoon salt, one-half cup yeast, one egg, flour to mix. Mix with a knife as soft as can be handled, and cut it thoroughly. In the morning knead well, make into large balls, then roll each ball between the hands into rolls six inches long. Place them so they will not touch in the pan after rising. When light bake in a hot oven.

A Big Profit

$200 Realized on an Investment of **$2**

Mr. W. F. Eltzroth, an esteemed school teacher in the town of Morrow, Ohio, states his case so clearly that no comment is necessary, further than to say to those run down and out of health,

Go and Do Likewise

"I feel that I must add my name to the list of those who feel grateful for benefit derived from using Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has been worth $100 a bottle to me in the following manner, viz.: I have been teaching school for 3 years. Last fall I became worn out, and had no appetite, **couldn't sleep at night**, and became so debilitated that it was impossible to perform my duty as a teacher. I

Wrote My Resignation

to take effect in two weeks, but I was persuaded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. Within a week I was so much better that I continued my school and am still teaching. I have used two bottles and feel **like a new man** and have over $200 clear from $2 spent for Hood's Sarsaparilla." W. F. ELTZROTH.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best blood purifier, the best strength builder, the best nerve helper. Give it a trial.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic.

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Sheridan's Condition Powders.

MAKE HENS LAY.

If you can't get it send to us.
We mail one pack 25c. Five $1. A 2 1-4 lb. can $1.20. Six, $5. Ex. paid. *Poultry Raising Guide*, free, with $1 orders.
L. S. JOHNSON & CO., 21 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

"German Syrup"

Just a bad cold, and a hacking cough. We all suffer that way sometimes. How to get rid of them is the study. Listen—"I am a Ranchman and Stock Raiser. My life is rough and exposed. I meet all weathers in the Colorado mountains. I sometimes take colds. Often they are severe. I have used German Syrup five years for these. A few doses will cure them at any stage. The last one I had was stopped in 24 hours. It is infallible." James A. Lee, Jefferson, Col. ①

Kennedy's Medical Discovery

Takes hold in this order:

Bowels,
Liver,
Kidneys,
Inside Skin,
Outside Skin,

Driving everything before it that ought to be out.

You know whether you need it or not.

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DONALD KENNEDY,
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DR. KILMER'S

SWAMP-ROOT

TRADE MARK

Kidney, Liver and Bladder Cure.

Rheumatism,
Lumbago, pain in joints or back, brick dust in urine, frequent calls, irritation, inflamation, gravel, ulceration or catarrh of bladder.

Disordered Liver,
Impaired digestion, gout, billious-headache. SWAMP-ROOT cures kidney difficulties, *La Grippe*, urinary trouble, bright's disease.

Impure Blood,
Scrofula, malaria, gen'l weakness or debility.

Guarantee - Use contents of One Bottle, if not benefited, Druggists will refund to you the price paid.

At Druggists, 50c. Size, $1.00 Size.

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Tutt's Tiny Pills

The dyspeptic, the debilitated, whether from excess of work of mind or body or exposure in malarial regions, will find Tutt's Pills the most genial restorative ever offered the invalid.

PATENTS ETC., quickly obtained. No Attorney's Fee unless allowed. Book and advice free. COL. LAMER & CO., Washington, D. C. PENSIONS

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

White tar is new.

Electric cranes increase.

Chess matches by telephone are popular in England.

A mechanical letter-stamper worked by electricity is being tested at the post-office in Washington.

A German inventor has patented a system of employing the trolley electric system to propel boats on canals or rivers.

The Industrial Society of Mulhouse, England, offers a silver medal for the application, in any form, of electricity to calico printing.

Immense bituminous deposits have been discovered in Alsace, Germany, and no less than seven companies have recently been formed to work them.

It is proposed to make the employment of the electric light in the German factories compulsory in places where artificial light is required during working hours.

Professor Dewar, an English scientist, found, in making some experiments with liquid oxygen, that it has strong magnetic properties, adhering closely to a magnet until entirely dissipated.

The output of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia, Penn., last year was 918 locomotives, of which 101 were compounds. The output for 1890 exceeded this number by thirty-five.

The iron work of the railway up the Rigi, Switzerland, has been found to suffer less from rust than that of the ordinary surface roads. The ties are wonderfully well preserved, those laid seventeen years ago being still in good condition.

In popular histories of the seven wonders of the world we read that the Pharos, the first light-house, could be seen at a distance of 100 miles. In order for this to have been possible the Pharos must have been a mile and a quarter in height.

A new torpedo was recently tried at Portsmouth, England. It is intended for discharge under the water, and with engines developing fifty-two horse-power, it can realize a speed of thirty knots an hour. The maximum diameter of the torpedo is eighteen inches.

Down to the time of Homer, who flourished 207 B. C., as little was known of the surface of the earth as is now known of the interior. Greece was then regarded as the center of the earth, which was then surrounded at the distance of 500 miles by the ocean river. Later the land was extended further and a limited form given to the old continent.

Very extensive and valuable deposits of nickel have been found at Sudbury, the junction of the Canadian Pacific and the "Soo" Road about 130 miles east of Saul Ste. Marie. The mining is confined largely to three companies, one of which is an American company with headquarters at Cleveland, Ohio, and its works represent an investment of between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000.

To distinguish genuine butter from oleomargarine the following test is recommended: Draw a knife through a piece of the questioned butter and separate the parts thus divided. If it ever saw the inside of a churn there will be watery exudations in the track of the knife, but if it is a combination of prepared and disguised fat there will be a smooth greasy surface only. This test is largely used by butter merchants.

A Famous Maine Mansion.

The old Pepperell mansion at Kittery Point, Me., built over 200 years ago, has probably sheltered more famous people than any other house on this side of the Atlantic, with the exception of Mount Vernon and Monticello. The house was built by the first William Pepperell, a great merchant and shipbuilder of his time, who accumulated vast wealth by trade, and his mansion reflected the extent of his means. Facing the sea and surrounded by a great park where herds of deer disported, the old mansion was a delightful place of residence. The famous Sir William Pepperell, son of the builder, enlarged and adorned the mansion at the time of his marriage, in 1734. This William Pepperell, the only American baronet, was a remarkable man. He was the richest man in the colonies, and had at times as many as 200 vessels afloat. He was a successful General, and was seen at Louisburg, and his political influence was very great.—New York Sun.

The American Sandwich.

"The great American sandwich is now an established National institution," said Frank P. Brodie at Hurst's Hotel. "Did you ever think how the term originated? A great many people suppose that the popular comestible is in some way connected with the Sandwich Islands. This is a mistake, because the civilized world had sandwiches long before it knew it had any Sandwich Islands. Another popular fallacy is that the sandwich was invented by the English Earl of Sandwich, from whom it took its name. The fact is, the name of the man who foisted the sandwich on the world is unknown. It was known, however, in the times of the Roman Empire, and the soldiers of Claudius Cæsar included it in their rations. As an article of food the sandwich dates from the time to which the memory of man runneth not back. As an instrument of torture and death it made its advent with the first railroad eating house."—St. Louis Star-Sayings.

SELECT SIFTINGS.

Japanese eat live fish.

Camels can stand heat and cold, but they perish quickly in moist atmosphere.

The medusa is a fish so fragile that it melts and disappears when thrown on the beach.

In France and Holland the auctioneer's fees are paid by the purchasers of the goods.

There are forurteen Mariettas in the United States, and three of them are county seats.

Confucius, 500 years B. C., was the first man on record who admired and popularized the chrysanthemum.

The first child born of white parents in California was Thomas A. Sutherland, of Portland, Oregon, who became a newspaper man, and was the editor of a weekly paper when he was drowned the other day while endeavoring to catch a ferryboat.

The late Baron Martin, of England, never would engage a servant who had not come out of a racing stable. He attached the highest possible importance to the moral qualities which he believed to be acquired under the strict discipline of these establishments.

During the reign of Nero an expedition was sent from Rome, Italy, to explore the amber producing country, and so successful was the party that a present of 13,000 pounds of amber was brought back to the Emperor, including a piece weighing thirteen pounds.

The Oxford (England) University Press has just issued the most diminutive Bible in existence. It is finely printed on Oxford Indian paper, and its dimensions are three and three-fourths inches in length, two and one-eighth inches wide, and seven-eights of an inch in thickness.

Something remarkable in the fruit line is noted in Cherryfield, Me. In 1883 H. H. Bowles planted a flowering shrub. Close to the shrub grew a greengage and a cherry tree. In 1890 the shrub put forth cherry blossoms, but bore no fruit. This year it produced luscious fruit of the greengage variety.

In Nicaragua, Central America, the statues of the gods were generally placed at the foot of the pyramids, while the native fathers north placed theirs at the summit or in temples. While hieroglyphics are common on idols, walls and pottery, yet the patient researches of our archæologists have recovered but little of the manners and habits of these aborigines.

Jumbo, a horse owned by a Savin Rock shipbuilder, is said to be the largest horse in Connecticut. He is nearly seven feet high and weighs 1700 pounds. He is a powerful animal, and has dragged with apparent ease a two-ton load. With the children he is a great favorite. It costs a good deal to feed him, as he has eight pecks of oats at each meal and makes away with two hundred pounds of hay every week. His shoes are of unusual size and weigh four pounds each.

Cause of Wrinkles.

Wrinkles are not entirely the marks of time, but they are often the unmistakable outward signs of our inward nature. An habitual laugher will have wrinkles earlier than those with grave, sedate faces. Indigestion will produce crow's feet in children, and a little worry through life will make a habitual frown develop into tiny wrinkles between the eyes. But a habitual grin or laugh on the face produces wrinkles more than sickness or disease. The invalid of many years will often have a perfectly smooth face, unmarked with wrinkles. This is due partly to the fact that her melancholy life prevents her from laughing much, and no creases are made in her immobile face. Wrinkles are often expressive of an inward character which gives true dignity to the face, which is far more to be desired than the perfectly smooth, expressionless face. The wrinkles which come from care, trouble, and irritation are the only ones which mar the face without giving any compensating value. They should be avoided by every woman, for it makes her old before her time and robs her of her beauty. The way not to have such creases is not to think of trouble, but to look on the sunny side of life.—Yankee Blade.

What Is Cuttlefish?

The so-called cuttlefish belongs to what are called mollusks or shell fish, and is more nearly related to the clams and oysters than to true fishes. While the oyster and clam have no organs in any manner resembling feet or arms the cuttlefish is well provided with them, hence are called cephalopods, meaning "head-footed," because they have long powerful and muscular arms or tentacula around their heads, by the aid of which they collect their food. But while our cuttlefish is really a mollusk and closely related to what we have become accustomed to call shell fishes, they have no outside shell, but instead a large one within. This internal shell is lodged in a sac on the back part of what is termed the mantle, and is of a somewhat oval shape and thickest in front, and is the article sold in shops as cuttlefish. It is quite light, porous and formed of thin plates with intervening spaces divided by thin partitions.—New York Sun.

California produced in 1891 a more valuable crop of fruits and vegetables than in any previous year.

WISE WORDS.

A poor man's dog is not always lean.

Without noble desires no man can lead a noble life.

The heart that is not thankful is not one of trust.

Love never has to go to school to learn how to speak.

Where hard work kills one man worry buries a dozen.

No wound can be so deep as the one inflicted by a friend.

The man who borrows trouble always has to pay big interest.

It may be that if birds had pockets they wouldn't sing so sweetly.

The troubles that troubles us the most are the troubles that never happen.

Remember this: You are not growing in grace when you are finding fault.

If it were not for the pennies the dollars would never get to travel much.

The man who is not willing to keep all the commandments will not keep any.

Our mistakes can tell us something very much to our advantage, if we will but listen to them.

When a man starts out to reform himself, he has undertaken a job that will keep him busy for life.

Perhaps there is nothing that it takes a man so long to find out about himself as to realize that he is stingy.

Had the prodigal son have been a poor man's son he would never left home. His prosperity was his curse.

American quails have been introduced into China, but no pigtail wearer has yet been fool enough to bet that he could eat one a day for thirty days.

It is claimed that animals have no memory, but how else can you explain why the dog who has "been there" never takes the second degree at a hornet's nest.—Indianapolis (Ind.) Ram's Horn.

Pluck of a Hawk.

An Auburn business man and a friend were out hunting the other day. A big hawk flew over their heads and they blazed away at him. The shot broke the bird's wing and he came to the ground, alighting on its back. He was unable to turn over and get upon his feet but was lively just the same, as the Auburn hunters found before they succeeded in killing him.

The business man placed the ramrod of his gun in the hawk's big, grasping claws, all of which straightaway closed, like the jaws of an enraged mud turtle snapping at a stick in the hands of a mischievious boy. With the claws thus taken care of, the business man's friend proceeded to wring the bird's neck. In the earlier stages of the operation, the harder the friend worked the tighter would the hawk grasp the iron ramrod and flap its wings.

All this was fun for the hunters, who, after a long struggle, declared themselves winners of the scrap. They had hardly so proclaimed when the bird got his wind and, leaving the ramrod, viciously attacked his persecutors.

As fate would have it, the business man's friend, being nearest, was the first to catch it. The hawk lighted on his wrist and the way he stuck there was a caution. One claw sunk deep into the hunter's wrist and he called loud and long for mercy.

The business man seeing that something must be done, at the risk of his life, finally went to his friend's rescue. He got a good hold on the sunken claw, braced his feet against a rock, and was successful in pulling it out. As the claw came out the hawk fell back and in a moment was still in death. They found that the bird's wings measured three feet and ten inches from tip to tip.—Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

Moving a House by Water.

Perhaps the most novel craft ever sailed on San Diego Bay was one launched this morning by J. D. Palmer, the house mover, from off the Jorres Wharf, near the foot of E street. The craft in question was nothing more nor less than a five-room cottage which Mr. Palmer had taken a contract to move to South San Diego. The owner failed to specify the method by which he wanted his residence transferred and Mr. Palmer decided to float it down the bay to its destination. The house was loaded on two small barges, the ropes were loosened and the strange vessel moved off in the wake of a small naphtha launch, which furnished the motive power. The house was landed safely after an eight-mile voyage on the bay.—San Diego (Cal.) Sun.

Boring With a Squirt.

In several of the New England towns the waterworks authorities have an excellent plan for laying service pipes from the street mains to private houses without tearing up the lawns by digging a trench. A trench is dug from the main to the sidewalk and then a hole is bored underneath the lawn with the service pipe itself, which is connected to a fire plug by means of a hose. The pipe is pushed into the ground and the jet of water bores a hole in advance. When one section has been pushed as far as it will go, another is screwed on and the process repeated. By this means a pipe can be carried seventy-five or eighty feet under ground without a trench and two men can often make three or four connections in a single day.—Philadelphia Record.

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Furs and feather trimmings play a conspicious part in midwinter millinery.

Bodices are still much trimmed, only a few perfectly plain ones being seen.

The princess dress appears in a new shape exclusively for tea-gown models.

Sable has never been so universally worn since the days of our grandmothers.

Fashion now equally favors two styles, the quite tight, and the half-fitting jacket.

The Princess May is described as a marvel of punctuality and a girl who is exceptionally neat and orderly.

The Sultan has prohibited Turkish women from wearing French costumes in the streets of Constantinople.

The turquoise and diamonds given to Miss Cornwallis West when she became the Princess of Pless were the finest ever seen.

Mrs. Leland Stanford has purchased 130 handsomely bound Bibles, to go in the students' room at the Palo Alto (Cal.) University.

Clara Barton, the Red Cross President, is the only woman to whom the old German Emperor ever gave the decoration of the Iron Cross.

The catalogue of the new Leland Stanford, Jr., University, of California, contains the names of 430 students, ninety of whom are women.

The Vanderbilt ladies, of New York City, are said to possess $500,000 worth of laces. The Astors value their stock of laces at $300,000.

Dom Pedro's daughter fancies that she has rights in Brazil almost as big as the country. The right to keep out of it will be the safest right she can exercise.

Mrs. Phœbe Durand died a few days ago at the home of her daughter in Irvington, N. J. She was 100 years old on the 15th day November, and up to that time she had never known what it was to be prostrated with sickness.

Two German women of Orange, Mrs. August Erdman and her step-daughter, recently issued two editions of the Orange Volksbote entirely alone, writing the copy, setting type, reading proof, making up the forms and working them off on a hand press.

At a Civil Service dinner the Prince of Wales made a speech, at which he said that he was "glad and proud to think that the Duke of Clarence would marry a woman born in this country, living in this country and having the feelings of an English woman."

Mrs. Antoinette Brown-Blackwell, who has been called the pioneer woman preacher of America, lives a life of great retirement at Elizabeth, N. J. But during the year she will make an appeal for public recognition in the form of a book, on which she is now at work, concerning the relations of religion and science.

The Birmingham (England) School Board have approved an arrangement made by the Educational Committee with the Council of the Birmingham Athletic Society whereby athletic instruction will be afforded to the female pupil teachers on each of the five ordinary school mornings in every week.

Albani, the prima donna, does not stand alone in the proud possession of a diamond stomacher. Mrs. Astor has one, too. It is made of a skeleton girdle of silver wire, pointed back and front, reaching from the corsage to the end of the bodice and literally nailed with brilliants. The stones are individually mounted and can be unfastened at will.

The last gown made for Eugenie, once Queen of French fashions, typifies the change in her position in life. It is a dinner dress of plain black silk with only a slight trimming of jet on the corsage and skirt to relieve its somber severity. It is simplicity itself for an Ex-Empress who once spent $20,000 a year on her costumes.

In Reykjavik, the capital of remote Iceland, a charitable lady has erected on her own land a high school for Iceland girls. Needing more funds for teachers' salaries, books, etc., than her private income would cover she has sold her family jewels, many of them heirlooms 700 years old, in order to obtain the money for her enterprise.

Mlle. Elsie St. Omer, a Frenchwoman, is starting out at the age of sixty to make a tour of the world by way of the southern hemisphere. She expects to spend three years in collecting statistics for the French Geographical Society, and it is to be hoped she will not meet with any of the mishaps that beset Mrs. French Sheldon on her journey into the Dark Continent.

At the Cincinnati Technical School girls are permitted to take all the classes in manual training if they desire. Two of its graduates—Julia Bedinger and Lucy Mary Riggs, of Kentucky—are not only learned in architectual and mechanical drawing, but are also experts in the use of carpenters' tools, and are practically familiar with the intricacies of steam machinery.

The only woman living who witnessed the battle of Waterloo is Mme. de Velariola, now ninety-eight years old, but in full possession of all her faculties. On the eventful battle-day she and her sisters—then the Mlles. Capran—stood in a neighboring wind-mill and witnessed the defeat of the French army, and the same evening she helped care for the wounded on the battle-field.

ATTAINMENT.

Passing, I saw a woman fair and sweet
With lilies at her feet;
A flush of triumph on her lifted face
As if her soul victorious in its race
In Love's ethereal flight untettered span
through space.

I saw her once again, her sad eyes wet
With limitless regret,
Pallid with countless wounds that hidden bled,
The lilies in her pathway lying dead,
Yet, in despair, sublime her soul still swept o'erhead,
Crowned by its own defeat.

—Mrs. Whiton-Stone, in Boston Transcript.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

A double chin—when two women meet.

You can't measure a girl's love by its sighs.—Elmira Gazette.

Of two women choose the one that will have you.—Texas Siftings.

Nebraska has an Indian lawyer. Of course he is a Sioux.—Minneapolis Tribune.

The dark ages are the ones that elderly spinsters refuse to divulge.—St. Joseph News.

It is when the turkey is in the oven that the cook studies Browning.—Lowell Courier.

A literary man becomes a nobleman when he is baron of ideas.—Lowell Courier.

A statesman can always get a pull by going to the dentist's office.—Binghamton Republican.

There are too many people in the world who use their nest eggs to make cake of.—Atchison Globe.

Smiles that crack in the middle with their metallic hardness convey but little cordiality.—Charleston News.

When wild young men start out for fun they are going to have it if they have to fight for it.—Dallas News.

Of course it is possible for a woman to be "fair and square," but we like her better if she is round.—Boston Post.

The debtor may have the consolation of knowing that there is always somebody thinking of him.—Columbus Post.

Mrs. Bacon—"What a sour look Dr. Pill has." Little Minnie—"I guess he takes his own medicine, mamma."—Statesman.

Stephen Tehee has been elected second chief of the Cherokee Nation. Well, we should giggle.—Memphis Appeal-Avalanche.

A man's character is like a photographic negative. It is black until it has been subjected to the chemistry of circumstances.

"Did Ann gain much by going to Vassar?" "Yes. She gained an E on the end of her name. She is Anne now."—Brooklyn Life.

"A man can accomplish a great deal," said the Missouri Judge, "if he only has time—therefore I give you four years."—Columbus Post.

"This is a bad sign," says Hicks, as the shingle of Bludboory, Blithers & Co. has blown from its place and landed on his high hat.—Harper's Bazar.

The man who never puts off till to-morrow what he can do to-day must inevitably eat a great deal more than is good for him.—Somerville Journal.

"Let's go into the restaurant and get something to eat." "But I'm not hungry." "That's no matter; you will be before you get anything."—Tid-Bits.

"Why do you go to the concert if you don't care for music?" "To amuse myself. You have no idea how happy I feel when it's over."—Fliegende Blaetter.

Patient—"Doctor, I fancy, somehow, I've got a touch of the gout." Doctor—"Fancy, my dear sir! If you had, you wouldn't fancy—you'd know."—Comic.

He—"I never can understand you, but I suppose that's natural." She—"Why?" He—"Well, I suppose its impossible for a pretty girl to be plain."—New York Press.

"I am afraid that George is trifling of me." "Why, dear?" "He has been telling me I am too good a woman to be the wife of such a man as he is."—Indianapolis Journal.

New Clerk—"What do the jobbers mean by putting 'c. o. d.' on all the packages they send us?" Jeweler—"I guess they think we are a little fishy."—Jeweler's Weekly.

Watts—"Every man has his own secret sorrow, I guess." Potts—"Yes, indeed. Even the happiest appearing man has a skeleton in his midst."—Indianapolis Journal.

"All is fair in love and war, isn't it?" she said. "I don't know," he replied doubtfully, "I've been in love a good many times, but I never was married."—Detroit Free Press.

"How are you coming on with your tragedy?" "Better than I expected. I've killed off all the principal characters except two, and they are not on speaking terms."—Texas Siftings.

"A cynic is a man who is tired of the world, is he not?" the young language student asked. "No, no, my child," replied the knowing tutor. "A cynic is a man of whom the world is tired."

"What did the minister preach about?" asked a lady of her little son, who had attended church. "He preached about two hours, ma," said the small hopeful.—Detroit Free Press.

THE ITEM;

NEW OXFORD, PA.

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 29, 1893.

HEIST SENTENCED.

Last Wednesday, Sept. 20, the motion for a new trial of Henry Heist, found guilty of murder of murder in the first degree, was argued before President Judge Wm. McClean, and associate judges John L. Jenkins and David G. Donohue.

George J. Benner, Esq., occupied about an hour and a half in an argument in snpport of the motion for a new trial, and the reply of District Attorney Duncan consumed about a half hour.

Immediately upon the concluding of the argument, Judge McClean read a lengthy, prepared opinion, in which he went over the evidence and arrayed the facts adduced at the trial. The reasons for the new trial were disposed of seriatim, and the motion was overruled on the grounds that the verdict was in entire accordance with the principles of law applicable in the case and fully justified by the evidence; that there was complete proof of the corpus delicti and that there had been no error in the trial as specified, and concluding that the defendant "has no just reason to complain of anything that was done, and ought to submit to the true verdict rendered in the case, and should repent of his misdeeds and without further delay seek God's pardon and mercy."

At the conclusion of the delivery of the court's opinion, Henry Heist was ordered to stand up and was asked if he had anything to say before sentence of death was imdosed upon him.

The prisoner did not show any loss of that nerve that he exhibited during his trial, as he answered, "I did harm the boy."

Whereupon the Court addressed the convicted murderer as follows:

"You have led an evil life; you have been profane, cruel and dishonest. You have occupied a felon's cell in the Penitentiary. You have not regarded man nor feared God but have trampled upon the laws of both. You went on in the course of wickedness and in the service of the devil, until you reached the lowest depth in taking the life of your companion, who had not injured you; who when last seen was happy and amusing himself with innocent enjoyment. You struck him down suddenly with fearful blows, and to make sure of your bloody work cut his throat, severing his windpipe, bringing his soul into eternity, without warning, to meet his God.

You have had abundant time to repent of your foul deed and you should improve it. Do not attempt to cover up your crime with the mere denial of your lips and thus deprive yourself of God's mercy. It is your paramount duty to confess your sin with true, sincere and keep contrition of soul. The vilest sinner may have his stains of guilt washrd away in the blood of that Saviour whom you have dishonored; whose holy name you nave blasphemed.

Do not delude yourself with the deceitful hope of escape from the extreme penalty of the law. You have been fairly tried and justly condemned. Your counsel have done all that you could expect of them and there is no further duty devolving upon them. You owe your life to the law's demand as the only sufficient reparation for your high crime, and as a salutory warning to others to shun your wickedness and escape your doom. You have deprived an old father of his son, and brother and sister of their brother. It is your duty to confess your crime to them and beg their forgiveness, without delay, before expecting God's mercy. It is your duty to your former neighbors in Hamiltonban township, to acknowledge your guilt and the justice of your conviction. Spend your remaining time upon earth in confession and repentance, looking to the cross of the crucified Saviour for the great mercy he so graciously extended to the dying thief.

The sentence of the court is that you be taken to the jail, and from thence to the place of execution within the walls of the jail and that there you be hung by the neck until you are dead,—and may God have mercy on your soul."

In an age of fraud and adulteration, it is certainly gratifying to know that such an extensively-used preparation as Ayer's Sarsaparilla may be implicitly relied upon. It never varies either in quality, appearance, or effect, but is always up to the standard.

You cannot vote in November unless your taxes are paid by Saturday, October 7th.

A Universal Beautifier.—Harmless, effective, agreeable, Ayer's Hair Vigor has taken high rank among toilet articles This preparation causes thin, weak hair to become abundant, strong, and healthy, and restores gray hair to its original color.

Mr. A. J. Gulden, huckster, of this place, accidentally cut his left hand badly, while handling a butcher knife, on Wednesday.

Miss Daisy Hemler, of Brush Run, split the end of the index finger of her left hand, whilst working with a butcher knife, one day last week.

Mr. John Stock, of Hanover street, showed us two apples on Wednesday that he plucked from the tree in 1872. The apples were yet sound and of good flavor.

The Morocco Company at Hanover made an assignment on Wednesday for the benefit of creditors; C. E. Earhart, assignee.

Mrs. Sarah Miller, wife of William Miller, of Dallastown, York county, committed suicide by hanging. She was about 30 years of age.

Pennsylvania's Murder Mystery.

NEWTOWN, Pa., Sept. 25.—An inoffensive old couple, Samuel Rightly, aged 84 years, and his wife, two years younger, who lived alone on their farm in Northampton township, near this place, were foully murdered some time Saturday night. The perpetrator of the deed afterward set fire to the house to cover up his crime.

DOYLESTOWN, Pa., Sept. 27.—The Bucks county commissioners have offered a reward of $500 for the apprehension of the murderer of Mr. and Mrs. Rightly. At present the circumstances appear to point Wallace Burt, a half breed Cherokee Indian. Last night a warrant was issued for his arrest, but he got wind of the action and fled. His early arrest is expected, however.

Murder Charged to Anarchists.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 26.—While walking along the road at Calamity, two miles from West Elizabeth, Mrs. August Reese was shot and killed and her husband fatally wounded by Noel Marson and a man named Reese, French Canadians. The murder was the result of disclosures made by Mrs. Reese a year ago, when she learned of an anarchist plot to blow up Canadian government buildings and revealed the plan. Her death, it is said, was then decreed.

Agnes Wright's Murderer Caught.

HARRISBURG, Sept 27.—Benjamin Tennis, aged 40 years, was arrested yesterday for outraging and murdering Agnes Wright, aged 6 years, last week. He admits his guilt. The court is in session, and he will be railroaded. Tennis says he killed the child because she threatened to tell her father. He has been guilty of other offenses of a similar nature, accord to his own confession. Tennis has seven children, his wife being dead.

A New Immigration Bill.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Mr. Curtis, of Kansas, introduced in the house a bill to further regulate immigration. It establishes additional requirements, and provides that an unmarried male immigrant must possess $300, a single woman $100 and the head of a family $500, or they shall not be entitled to land.

Cleveland Abolishes Public Receptions.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The president has determined to discontinue his public receptions, substituting special receptions to visiting bodies whenever the occasion justifies it.

Ives Defeated the Englishman.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—The Ives-Roberts international billiard contest resulted in favor of the American. The score for the six nights was Ives, 6,000; Roberts, 5,308.

A Million in Smoke.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 26.—Three solid blocks of the finest business houses of St. Joseph are in ruins, and a million dollars worth of property has been destroyed. The destruction of the best business interests of the city was imminent, when dynamite was resorted to, and a number of buildings blown up. With the help of the Topeka and Kansas City fire departments the fire was gotten under control.

The Valkyrie Arrives.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—The yacht Valkyrie arrived yesterday after a voyage of twenty-nine days and eighteen hours, and was immediately towed over to her anchorage at Bay Ridge. Lord Dunraven and party arrived by the steamer Campania this morning. He formally announced that his yacht would be in readiness for the great contest on Oct. 5.

Population of the Cherokee Strip.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Sept. 27.—Of the 200,000 persons who entered the Cherokee strip on Sept. 16 more than one-half have left it. The population of the new towns are now about as follows: Pawnee, 1,000; Kirk, 3,000; Kildare, 1,000; Ponca, 1,000; Enid, 5,000; Pond Creek, 2,000; Alva, 1,000; Woodward, 1,000; Perry, 12,000.

A Suicidal Family.

GREENVILLE, Ills., Sept. 27.—Joseph Myatt, a prominent farmer of Lamatoo, committed suicide by hanging yesterday. This makes a quadruple hanging in the four generations of his family. His father, grandfather, and great-grandfather all committed suicide in the same way.

Brigands Demand Heavy Ransom.

ROME, Sept. 27.—Brigands near Catania, Sicily, have kidnaped Carnelo and Guiseppe Pulvirenli, brothers, from their farm, and refuse to release them except or 100,000 lire ransom.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 26.—William Dewolf, the widely known general manager of the J. M. Gusky clothing establishment, one of the largest stores in Pittsburg, has been missing since Thursday morning, Sept. 14. It is feared that he has been foully dealt with.

A Marvelous Cure.

The wonderful curative powers of Hoke's Improved Electric and Magnetic Belt and Insoles are shown in the case of Mr. E. B. Harrison, a well-known grocer, of 400 South George street, York, Pa.

On Dec. 27, 1892, Mr. Harrison, while returning home from market in a delivery wagon, was struck at the Princess street railroad crossing by the Cincinnati and St. Louis Express over the Northern Central Railroad. The wagon was broken into fragments and rolled together on a heap. Mr. Harrison and his clerk were thrown out and Mr. Harrison struck by the engine. When picked up he was pronounced dead. Faint signs of life were, however, discovered, though but little hope of recovery was entertained. Mr. Harrison remained unconscious for ten days lingering between life and death. Then consciousness returned. For five weeks he was unable to leave bed and for six or eight weeks could not move about. After having recovered so far as to be able to go out and move about, his condition began to grow worse again. His powers of locomotion became feeble, and when standing he could hardly maintain his equilibrium. He constantly used a cane, dragged his feet in walking and swayed about as though he would fall. The facts are known to hundreds of people in York where Mr. Harrison is well known.

Recently, however, a change was observed in Mr Harrison's condition—a marvelous change. He ceased to use the cane, walked about just as any one else did, there was no halting, dragging of the feet, swaying or loss of equilibrium. People could not understand the change, so sudden and complete it was.

A "Dispatch" reporter, familiar with the accident and Mr. Harrison's condition following it, called upon him to learn what had produced all this improvement. Mr. Harrison said it was Hoke's Electric and Magnetic Belt and Insoles.

On the 9th of June, he said, I was induced to try Hoke's Improved Electric Magnetic Belt and Insole. At this time I did not have the entire use of my limbs. I could not lift my foot in walking, but had to drag the foot along ground. Nor could I stand quietly in one place without taking hold of something to steady myself. After wearing the Belt for a few days I felt a change and after wearing it a week I was able to take a walk of ten squares without feeling any bad effects. In about three weeks from the time I put the belt on my condition was so much improved that I took a trip to Lancaster, Reading, Philadelphia and Atlantic City. Since my return home have been attending to business at my store, and also attend four markets a week as well as I did before my accident.

On Labor Day I was able to participate in a parade of the Sons of America and the Junior and Senior Mechanics, held here, and I walked 31 squares from the time the parade started until until it ended, never once falling out of line.

I am now so much encouraged by the benefit received by the use of Hoke's Improved Electric Magnetic Belt and Insole that I will give the credit to Prof. C. U. Hoke, inventor of the Belt.

Any one who wishes any information in regard to Mr. Harrison's condition before using, and as to the benefits derived from using Hoke's Belt and Insole can address him and he will cheerfully give it.

C. U. Hoke at the Metzel House, York, each Tuesday,—during the Fair all week.

Orphans' Court Sale

of Valuable Real Estate.

ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1893, the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of JAMES M. ROBINSON, late of Oxford township, Adams county, Pa., deceased, will offer at public Sale, on the premises, the following Real Estate:

A TRACT OF LAND situate partly in the borough of New Oxford and partly in Oxford township, on the public road leading from New Oxford to Littlestown and adjoining lands of Mrs Dr. Beudrix, Wm. D Hines, John Getselman, Nicholas Lingg, Elias Lingg, Augustus Robinson, John Melhorn and Alex. Hines, containing about 38 Acres, more or less, improved with a 2-Story Brick House, Stone Cut-kitchen, frame Stable, Hog Pen and other out buildings. There is a Well of Water at the house and one at the barn. There is an excellent Orchard of Apple, Peach, Pear and Cherry Trees, also 3 fine Grape Arbors The entire farm is under post and rail fences in good condition. The farm is well watered and under a high state of cultivation This is most desirable property and can be divided into town lots. Sale to begin at 1 o clock, p m., when attendance will be given and terms made known by CHARLES ROBINSON.

sep22ts Administrator.

The Item's

JOB WORK

always gives satisfaction

FULLY READY

—FOR—

FALL BUSINESS!

ALL THE NEW COLORS IN

Broadcloths!
Henrietta Surahs!
Hop Sackings!
Dress Cloths!
Serges!
Novelties!

CORRECT TRIMMINGS.

—:New Coats and Capes!:—

THE LEADERS,

G. W. WEAVER & SON

GETTYSBURG, PA.

READY

—FOR—

BUSINESS!

Call and see the new styles in Men's Hats, Neckwear and Clothing.

All the New Shades in the latest Dress Goods.

When you need Shoes you can't afford to miss seeing our assortment for Fall and Winter.

Respectfully yours,

E. C. STOCK,

SWARTZ BUILDING, NEW OXFORD.

NOTICE

The business of Wm. D. Emmert, dec'd, will be continued by C. W. Emmert, Administrator, and as the stock must be sold bargains will be offered to all who will call and examine goods.

G. W. EMMERT, Adm'r,

N W. CENTRE SQUARE, NEW OXFORD, PA.

NEW OXFORD BAKERY

HANOVER ST.,

G. F. ECKENRODE, Propri tor.

A full line of the best

Bread,
Cakes,
Rolls. &c.

always on hand. Especial attention given to orders, which are always properly filled. 11aug93ly

Tryanad. in THE ITEM for trade. It pays

G. A. KLINGEL.

—FASHIONABLE—

BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER

Shampooning and dyeing done in the finest style. Razors honed and put in order at lowest rates. Saloon on Hanover street, next door to O. A. Smith's grocery, New Oxford.

AUCTIONEERING

GEORGE L. COLESTOCK, offers his service to the public as Auctioneer. Charges moderate and satisfaction guaranteed. Postoffice address, NEW CHESTER, Adams county, Pa.

HENRY C. BLAIR'S

Digestive Tablets

ARE A SURE

CURE FOR { INDIGESTION, ACID STOMACH, HEART-BURN &c.

They contain the Anti-Acid Elements of the popular and old-fashioned Soda Mint, with the food-digestive properties of Pure Pepsin, and the fat-emulsifying principle of the Pancreas, a combination calculated to promptly relieve the various forms of indigestion and its consequences.

They are put up in substantial metal cases, of convenient size and shape to carry in the vest pocket, thereby affording a remedy always at hand when needed.

We will send a package to any address on receipt of 25 cents in P. O. stamps. TRY THEM.

HENRY C. BLAIR,

WALNUT AND 8TH STS.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE ITEM,

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

BY H. I. SMITH.

TERMS—$1.00 per annum, in advance—$1.50 if not paid within the year. No subscription discontinued unles at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid. A failure to order a discontinuance at the expiration of the time subscribed for, will be considered a new engagement.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates—liberal reductions to those advertise by the year.

JOB PRINTING of every description—from the smallest lable or card to the largest hand-bill or poster—done with dispatch, at the lowest rates.

OFFICE in Sunday's Hall, (second floor,) adjoining the Eagle Hotel, Centre Square.

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 29, 1893.

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

Time to make sour kraut.

Sausage and pudding are ripening.

Some corn has already been husked.

Send us the news of your neighborhood.

The seeding of wheat has been pretty nearly finished up.

Counterfeit silver dollars are said to be numerous in some parts of this State.

Emanuel H. Trostle has bought the Reigle warehouse stand in York Springs.

Lane's medicine moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary.

Rev. Deibel, of Littlestown, filled the pulpit of the M. E. church, Sunday morning.

Two more horses have died for H. A. Meals, of Huntington twp., making six in all.

The gross receipts of the Hanover fair were $4,525.20, the expenses being about $4,000.

Joseph J. Daywalt, of Hamiltonban township, has been granted an increase of pension.

Hanover has several cases of diphtheria. One death occurred from the disease on Monday.

The Comet says Alex Blaine had one of his fingers almost sawed off by a circular saw on Monday.

Mr. John H. Nau, the well-known marble cutter of Littlestown, has opened a branch office in Hanover.

The McSherrystown & Hanover Turnpike Co. has declared a semi annual dividend of seven per cent.

Pension certificates have been issued to Joseph Daywalt, of Frairfield, and Mrs. Susan Lady, of Gettysburg.

Geo. Morrison, of Heidlersburg, recently caught five raccoons on one tree. He has already caught 25 this season.

The contract for the new schoolhouse in Straban township, has been awarded to W. A. Witter at his bid of $673.

While stepping onto a car a few days ago, W. C. Sheely, Esq., of Gettysburg, slipped and broke a bone in the right ankle.

Hiram Spades, colored, of near Hendrix Station, while gathering chestnuts fell from a tree dislocating his right shoulder.

C. E. Winand, of near New Chester, lost one of his best cows by death last week. Geo. F. Witter, of the same place, also lost a fine cow.

The annual session of the West Pennsylvania Synod of the Lutheran church, will be held in Carlisle, commencing Tuesday, October 10th.

Baltzer Norwig, night watchman at the W. M. R. R. round house, Hanover, fell into a pit last Thursday night and broke his left shoulder blade.

Mr. H. W. Carbaugh, of Berlin Junction, who had his leg so badly broken by falling from a ladder in his well, we are pleased to say, is recovering.

Alexander Hoffman, tenant on the arm of James Neely near Emmitsburg, has disappeared from home. Financial affairs are supposed to be the cause.

The Cumberland County Fair is being held this week; York County Agricultural Society at York, Oct. 2 to 6; Maryland State Fair in combination with the Hagerstown Fair, Oct. 10 to 13, and the Frederick Fair Oct. 10 to 13.

A large flag pole passed through town on a W. M. train Monday to Gettysburg. It required five flat cars to transport the same, the largest section occupying three cars. The flag will be raised October 5 at the headquarters occupied by General Meade during the battle of Gettysburg.

At an Orphans' Court on Satuaday R. Wm. Bream was appointed guardian of the estate of Emory D. Bream, minor child of Alice Bream, dec'd. Bond in $400.

Two children of Adam Gigeard, about four miles from Westminster, died of malignant diptheria within a few hours of each other on Wednesday. Immediate burial was necessary.

The large barn on the farm belonging to the David S. Hayes' estate situate in Dikinson twp., was burned Sunday afternoon, with all the crops and farming utensils and 375 bushels of wheat There was no insurance.

A disease called sore throat has broken out among the horses in Highland twp. The disease effects their throat and goes to their lungs. Andy Weikert has lost two of his horses from the disease, and other horses in the neighborhood are suffering with the disease.

On Saturday week, John Steinberger, of Buchanan Valley, met with a very painful accident. His son was chopping wood on the wood-pile, and Mr. Steinberger coming up behind him as he was in the act of drawing back the axe, received the full force of the blow in his face. The axe struck him on the nose, inflicting a terrible gash in that organ.

POSITION WANTED.—A respectable young lady desires a position to assist at dressmaking; nine years experience Can also do millinery work. Will work for lowest wages for a good home. First-class reference can be given. Home in Adams county. Address "R. N.", New Oxford, Pa.

The Forty Hours Devotion in St. Joseph's church, Bonneaville, commenced on Sunday morning, and was well attended through the services. The prelates in attendance, besides the pastor, Rev. M. J. McBride, were Revs. Timothy O'Leary of Conewago, Leo Brand of McSherrystown, Jos. E. Smith of Gettysburg, L J. Crotty of Littlestown, and P. P. Hemler of this place.

The Record says: Geo. Luckenbaugh, a laborer in the Meckley ore mines about four miles from Hanover had his right hand caught in cog wheels of the elevator shaft, Monday, and mashed his fingers. The injury was so great that the attending physician found it necessary to amputate the first three fingers on the hand The thumb is also badly lacerated but was left on in hopes of saving it.

The new Lutheran church at McSherrystown was dedicated Sunday. Rev. Dr. Valentine preached the morning sermon and Rev. Dr. McKnight, of Gettysburg, preached in the evening. Rev. C M. Stock then made a financial statement and proceeded to raise the deficit. About $700 was subscribed and collected at the morning service. Dr. Kohler read dedicatory service and declared the house set apart to the worship of Almighty God. The now church is a handsome one and cost over $6,000.

DON'T QUARREL with people for groaning when they suffer with rheumatism or neuralgia; the pain is simply terrible; no ancient torture was more painful; but people ought to be blamed if having rheumatism or neuralgia and won't use Red Flag Oil; it has cured hundreds of sufferers and costs only 25 cents at Barnitz's drug store.

The John A. Nicodemus Packing Co. is canning peaches at its factory in Hagerstown at the rate of 10,000 cans daily. "Peaches are too cheap in the city markets," said Mr. Nicodemus, "to realize profits by shipping them" The finest varieties, such as Crawford's Late, Heath Clings and Old Mixins, are selling in the orchards at 25 cents per bushel. Much fruit is rotting on the trees.

George Robinson, conductor on a freight train on the main line of the W. M. R. R., was caught by a projecting water tank at Patapsco and thrown under the train. His right leg was ground up and he also received internal injuries. He died the same evening. He was about 28 years old and leaves a wife and infant child. The news of his death was such a shock to his wife that she has been unconscious ever since and it is feared she will not recover.

The trial of Frank Hosler for the murder of Samuel Eckhart was brought to a very unexpected terminationSaturday afternoon, in Carlisle, when Hosler withdrew the plea of not guilty and plead guilty of murder in the second degree. Judge Sadler at once sentenced him to fifteen years at hard labor in the Eastern Penitentiary. In a drunken brawl at Churchtown, on July 17, Hosler drew a revolver and fired and the bullet struck Eckhart, sitting in front of the village drug store. Eckhart died two days later.

Personal.

Mr. Frank Wagaman and family, of Altoona, are spending some time with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Melhorn, near town.

Miss Lizzie Sheely, of Red Land, and Miss Emma Basehoar, of Littlestown, spent several days in town last week, as the guests of Mr. A. Sheely.

Mr. Jacob Brown and family, of Abilene, Kansas, are visiting friends in this vicinity. Mr. Brown is a brother of Mrs. H. W. Swartz, Philadelphia street.

Mrs. Wm. G. Smyser, of Topeka, Kansas, after spending a week at the World's Fair, came east to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. S. Gitt, on Pitt street. Her sister, Mrs. F. G. Stark, of Hanover, is also visiting her parents

Miss Emma Engles, of this place, left on Friday on an extended visit to her mother in Baltimore.

Mr. Harry Barnitz, of Pittsburg, is visiting his mother and friends in this place.

Mrs. John J. Garrety and four children, and Mrs. Wm. Weirick and two children, of Wichita, Kansas, daughters of Mr. Henry J. Hemler, of Mount pleasant township, are visiting their parents and other friends in this county.

Sales.

Mr. P. J. Noel has sold his mansion property on Hanover street, to Mr. Rhes M. Eicholtz, of near New Chester, for $2,500.

Ed. A. Weaver, Esq., executor, has sold tract No. 1, 75 acres and 101 perches in Butler twp, to Mrs Laura Haverstick and Mrs. Belle Mowery, at $21.50 per acre; tract No. 2, 141 acres and 25 perches, to same at $21 per acre.

Isaac Pfoutz has sold the farm lately purchased of O. F. Blocher, assignee of B. F. Kittinger and wife, to Henry Heck for $3,240.

Mrs. Lydia Hoover has sold her property in Reading twp., 10 acres, to M. B. Blauser for $422.50.

J. A. Power has bought their mansion property in Latimore twp., 76 acres for $2,209 50.

F. A. Asper has sold his farm and mill near Bendersville, to Smith Marton, of Tower City, Schuylkill Co., for $8000

Calvin T. Lower has bought from Wm. Biesecker his 120 acre farm in Franklin twp, for $5,200.

Jacob Deardorff has sold his farm in Franklin twp., to Adam Deardorff for $4,560.

On Saturday, the executor of Christian Schriver, sold the farm in Cumberland twp, 164 acres and 120 perches, to J. F. Waybright, for $36.25 per acree.

During the thunder storm of Friday week, lightning struck the gable end of John Grim's barn, near Hendrix Station, knocking it to pieces.

The same day lightning struck the barn of Daniel Guise, in Tyrone twp., knocking a large hole in the roof.

Lightning also struck and killed a cow belonging to O. F. Asper, in Huntington twp, while pasturing in a field.

During the storm the barn of Jacob Hoover, in Reading twp., was struck but fortunately the lightning passed down the rod and did no further damage than tear up the ground considerably in the horse stable.

The York Daily says: John Aughenbaugh, residing near Sprenkle's mill, in Manchester township, seeing a flock of pigeons feasting upon a stack of wheat got his gun and after fireing into the flock of pigeons walked around to the opposite side of the stack to pick up several pigeons which he had killed, and while doing so the stack which had been set on fire by the shot, burst out in a flame and set fire to four other stacks of wheat, all of which were burned.

A HARD FIGHT.—The combined forces of the weather during the winter season are exerted to destroy health. Coughs and colds attack us, which, if neglected, result in pneumonia and consumption; these diseases usually result seriously. Send for Pan-Tina, the great cough and consumption cure, and save doctor bills. Trial bottles of Pan-Tina sold at Barnitz's drug store.

Dr. George Shively, a prominent citizen and druggist of Waynesboro, died Tuesday night. He leaves a wife and six children. He was born in Fairfield, March 20, 1854, and was the son of Peter Shively, the well-known hotel-keeper.

WANTED.—Work of any kind, carpentering, repairing, well digging, fence making, day labor, etc. Apply at this office or to John Brown, near Swope's school house.

Advertise in the ITEM for big trade.

On Tuesday, as Howard, son of Mr. Henry Treiber, of near this place, was working about a grain drill, his left hand was caught in the machinery thereof and the fingers badly mashed. The little finger was amputated at the first joint. Drs. Straban and Sheetz are attending the case, and the wounds are healing nicely.

A seven year-old daughter of Wm. Klepper, of near Mt. Alto, died Saturday morning from lock jaw. Several days before the little girl fell from an apple tree, and ran a splinter through her cheek. The wound seemed to heal nicely, but later got sore, and finally resulted in lock-jaw.

George E., son of J. W. Lower, of Arendtsville, who was hurt in Stoke's planing mill at Altoona some time ago, of which we made mention at the time, died from his injuries last week.

Rev. Dr. Billheimer was inaugurated as Professor of Hebrew and German in the Seminary, at Gettysburg, last Tuesday.

October 7th is the last day for paying poll tax. In order to vote at the November election it is necessary that this tax be paid.

During the next few weeks we will sell all goods much below the regular rrice.

CARVER & LITTLE'S,
Hanover.

COUGHING LEADS TO CONSUMPTION. Kemp's Balsam stops the cough at once.

MARRIED.

Sept. 19, in East Berlin, by Rev. S. S. Henry, Dr. Albright, of Glenville, Pa., to Miss Kate Henry of East Berlin.

Sept. 20, in Baltimore, by Rev. J. B. Stitt, John A. Bonner, formerly of Hagerstown, to Miss Gertrude Johns, of McSherrystown.

Sept. 25, at the Bride's home, by Rev. H. C. Shindle, J. W. Gulden, of Plainview, to Annie L. Pottorff, of New Chester.

Sept. 26, in Gettysburg, by Rev. Jos. E. Smith, Lawrence P. Mayer to Miss Rosa A. Martin, both of Gettysburg.

Sept. 25, in Gettysburg, by Rev. E. Breidenbaugh, Edwin H. Shoop of Harrisburg, to Miss Annie Weigand of Gettysburg.

DIED.

Deaths free—tributes, verses, &c., 5 cens a line

Sept. 20, near Five Points, Annie Starry, aged 20 years, 2 months and 24 days.

Sept. 20, at New Chester, infant child of Geo. Colestock, aged about 2 weeks.

BROOM FACTORY.

The Broom Factory on High Street, New Oxford, is still in operation, and can't make them fast enough to fill orders, but it will be run stronger soon. Brooms are giving satisfaction every where. Farmers who have broom corn will save money by getting it made up at this factory; will exchange brooms for corn, or will make up corn on shares or at a very low price. Storekeepers can save freight and money by buying brooms of T. S. SWOMLY,
New Oxford, Pa.

Wheeler & Wilson

NEW HIGH ARM



DUPLEX

SEWING MACHINE.

Sews either CHAIN or LOCK stitch. The lightest running, most durable, and most popular machine in the world.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

AGENTS WANTED,

BEST GOODS. BEST TERMS.

WHEELER & WILSON M'F'G CO.,

1312 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Hall's Hair Renewer enjoys the confidence and patronage of people all over the civilized world who use it to restore and keep the hair a natural color.

Samuel Wolf, (formerly with G. A Klingel,) who recently opened a barber shop in Sunday's building near the Eagle Hotel, has received two entire new rigs of the best style and quality. He is now ready at all times to accommodate the public.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.—Owing to my absence from town the duplicate for the different taxes will be left at the store of Sheely & Bro., who will receive all moneys and give receipts for same. I will attend to the collection of taxes personally every Saturday. JOHN A. SHEELY, Collector.

Bring your job printing to this office Satisfaction guaranteed.

We Want

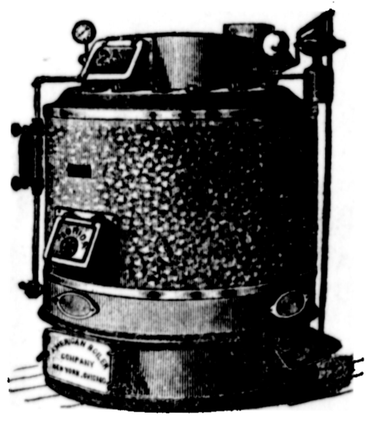
You to call or send for a catalogue containing full information of the merits of and advantages to be derived from a FLORIDA steam or Hot Water Heater.

You Want

To know all the merits and demerits of all Heaters if you think of using one; to discover how you can save coal and that backache from carrying a scuttle up two stairs.

BOTH WANTS

Will be satisfied if you carefully read the catalogue and then our estimate,—YOURS, that you get so much benefit at such little outlay;—OURS, that we are the means of giving you "FLORIDA" balmy clime inside, while Winter rages without.



THE FLORIDA.

☞ESTIMATES cheerfully furnished. Plans and specifications given for five or fifty rooms.

R. D. ARMOR & SON,

PLUMBERS, STEAM AND GAS FITTERS,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Haydock Bible!

Size 12½x10 inches.

A complete family Bible, translated from the Latin Vulgate, according to the Decree of the Council of Trent, with useful notes, critical, historical, controversial and explanatory, to which is added an illustrated and comprehensive Bible. Dictionary, the whole beautifully illustrated numerous steel and colored plates and other appropriate engravings. It is bound in solid Morocco, blocked pattern, raised panel, gold edges, with two handsome nickel clasps, making a magnificent book that should be in every Cathlic home. Price low; Terms easy.

For sale by MATERNUS J. SMITH,
At the ITEM office,
CALL TO SEE IT.

Assessment No. 18.

THE Board of Directors of the "Mummasburg Mutual Fire Protection Society," have ordered an assessment of three per cent, on the amount of the Premium Notes, payable on or before the 20th day of SEPTEMBER, 1893 Particular attention is called to Section 17 of the By-Laws, as follows:

"Whenever an assessment has been made upon the premium notes and not paid within thirty days after the same shall have been demanded, the Directors may, at their option, annul the policy or insurance given upon such note, and retain said note and collect thereon such sum assessed."

DAVID McGREW, Secretary.

HOW TO LIVE.

So should we live that every hour,
May die as dies the natural flower.
A self-reviving thing of power.

That every thought, and every deed,
May hold within itself the seed,
Of future good and future meed.

AN INTERRUPTED VERDICT.



THE lights were turned low in the courtroom, and about them slowly circled the foul, heavy air, adding to the dimness. Judge Greengoods had gone to his dinner, having announced his intention to return at 9 o'clock unless summoned sooner by the agreement of the jury. The District Attorney had packed away the papers that had seen their day in his green bag, and, arm in arm with his assistant, had strolled away, pausing now and then to whisper a caution to a bailiff, and to receive in return more or less authentic information.

The prisoner had been led over the covered corridor—another Bridge of Sighs—into the jail, to await his fate in the cell where murderers were always kept, as the great iron ring in the centre of the floor, for their better securing, attested. His counsel had accompanied him to the stairway, and then had turned into the office to have a smoke and a chat as to prospects with his friend the Sheriff.

"Dubious," said that functionary, munching on his cigar. "The Judge was agin him from the fust, and the jury seed it."

The reporters had hurried away with their notes, first arranging for telephone calls when a verdict was reached.

High above the Judge's bench ran a gallery. At the end nearest the windows was a door. Before this door sat a court officer, and behind it were the jury, discussing, and so vigorously, too, that again and anon a muffled sound would descend to those who waited.

These were few in number—the janitor of the building, the clerk, who lived out of town and had brought a lunch with him; three or four attendants, the blind crier, dozing in his chair, and, in the further corner of the spectators' seats, an old woman and a young girl. The former of these two was stiff and motionless, her features set sternly, and her eyes burning with a fierce desire. The latter was slight and yielding; she swayed from the weakness that terror had brought, and would have rested her head on her companion's arm had not an unrecognized antipathy prevented. There and thus they had sat throughout the day, the matron a stone and the maiden a reed. Finally this young girl spoke. "Grandma," she said, "why does that man sit without that door?"

"He is on guard, my child, to see that the jury are secure and unmolested."

"But why should they be locked up?"

"In order that they may render a verdict and thus punish the wicked."

"But surely each one must have known what he believed when the case was finished, and confining them won't cause them to change."

"No, but discussion may."

"Then that would be yielding to other influences than that of the evidence, and that would be contrary to the oath they each one took."

"Some are strong and sensible, and others are weak and foolish. It is proper that the will of the former should prevail."

"But that wouldn't be their unanimous judgment then, and who can say but that the weak and foolish may not sometimes be right? Besides they must be hungry and tired and cross. And when people are cross they are unfair. Oh, what a dreadful thing is the law!"

"What a dreadful thing rather is murder. Think of your only brother done to death by the Barlings. I only wish the old days of drawing and quartering had returned."

"Oh, do you really believe—"

"Believe! Don't I know? Hain't the Knowleses and the Barlings been at odds this fifty years? Didn't the boys quarrel at the tavern? Haven't we heered the detectives' stories and this lad's admission? What if the others did get away? He was there, and he done it as much as them. And the jury will say 'Swing,' you mark me."

"But there were two who seemed to believe his story."

"Them poor critters in the back row? They dassent trust their own feelings in the face of the others. Do you mind that racket? That will settle their doubts in short order. Now you shut up, Patty. If I thought that one of my kin wouldn't rejoice in the death of an enemy, I'd turn her into the street without a shawl to her back or a shoe to her feet."

"Poor, poor Tommy!" sobbed the girl, as she trembled before the indistinct sounds of wrangling that came from above.

Patty Knowles shrank still further away from the stony bosom and the threatening arm, and tried to think, as if thoughts could bring comfort. It was all too awful to be real; she must be dreaming; yet why could she not awake? Was it true that she, with her grandmother, was awaiting in court the verdict which should shamefully destroy their enemy, and that enemy her old comrade, Tommy Barling? Ah, there were substances, not shadows, about her; her mind in its peaceful slumbers had never imagined anything so cruel! Yet he would be acquitted, how could she doubt, when the jurymen as well as she had heard his frank, simple story and had seen the candor of his beautiful face? Had she not watched them and detected expressions of sympathy, of confidence, on at least two of their countenances? And if these men had once trusted would they dare to condemn? Then, indeed, were not they the murderers who would slay for relief from custody, from fatigue, or from fear of their associates? Oh, a dreadful thing was this law which beclouded the truth when it was so evident! Hadn't Tommy explained that he was removing the obstruction from the track when the "wildcat" so unexpectedly came around the curve and struck it, and was derailed?

Couldn't they understand why he had remained silent when asked how he happened to be there? Surely, any one could see that he had discovered his brothers' plot and had striven to thwart it, but was now too loyal to implicate them. The idea that Tommy, her gentle, true-hearted Tommy, would connive to slay the only brother of the girl he loved! And yet, when he had refused to answer, the Judge, who surely should be impartial in action as well as word, had swung around impatiently in his chair, and the District Attorney had smiled, oh, so ironically, and shrugged his shoulders and said: "You see, gentlemen. See?"

The case which had occupied the Aberdeen Oyer and Terminer for the past week, was, as the District Attorney had said in his opening, "awful in the simplicity and directness of its proof." At the further end of the county, amid the arid sand plains, the Barlings and the Knowleses had occupied adjacent farms for many years. The railway ran in front of their dwellings, and the young men had grown up half farmers, half linemen, gleaning from the two occupations livelihood and recreation. There had been a constant feud between the two families, sprung from some forgotten trivial cause, but enhanced into bitterness through paucity of daily interest.

There were three Barling boys, of whom Thomas, the defendant, was the youngest, and one Knowles, the brother of Patty. This latter had encountered one evening the two elder Barlings at the village tavern, and a quarrel and a scuffle had ensued. It was the following day that a "wildcat" train, of which young Knowles was engineer, was derailed and he thrown from the cab and killed. Thomas Barling was seen running away from the place where this accident occurred. His brothers disappeared, but the detectives, incited by liberal rewards, caused the arrest of the lad, claiming that it was he who had set the obstruction on the track.

His presence, his flight, his terror, certain incoherent words which he had uttered on his apprehension, constituted the main points of the case against him. His defense had been necessarily brief, consisting of his youth, good character, and his own story slightly corroborated—that he had been engaged in removing the obstructions, when the "wildcat," of whose existence he had not been aware, came around the curve and struck. But on the question of how he happened to be there at just this time he had remained silent.

Solemnly the great clock in the courtroom beat out the dragging moments. The bailiffs droned stories and yawned. The clerk scribbled on the back of papers. The crier slept the sleep of childhood and smiled over its reviving scenes. The old woman sat erect, motionless, intent like another Sphynx, awaiting the culmination of burning desires. Perhaps she alone could explain that ancient feud; perhaps when that bosom had been tender and that arm softly responsive to caresses, an injury to her beauty had been the dragon's tooth of this future. Perhaps the past now returned to her: for expectancy hath its panorama of spent, but not dead, emotions. Certainly little Patty, as she saw the grim face growing grimmer, grew faint with dread, for in its lines she read vengeance upon Tommy and woe for herself.

There was a sharp, demanding rap on the door of the jury room. Its drowsy guardian sprang to his feet and unlocked it. There were whispers, and then once more the door closed, the bolt was shot, the sentinel sat at his post. Once more, but with a difference. The man no longer lolled. He was big with the consciousness that every eye was upon him, big in the possession of a secret which he had no right to know.

The great clock ticked warningly, for the hours of excitement are moments. It was nearing the time for the Judge's return. The clerk set dockets and pen and paper in order. The bailiffs shut windows and opened doors, and turned up lights and took their stations. There was one whose post was by the door at the end of the gallery leading to the jury room, which opened upon the main stairway of the building. The guardian of the jury room was his friend, and, as he passed, whispered a single word. The bailiff stepped to his place and beyond. He leaned over the rail and gazed down into the gloomy corridor. The front door swung open, a dignified form entered. He recognized it, and in an instant was leaping down the stairs. And in another instant Judge Greengoods knew at what verdict the jury had arrived, knew that the solemn words which he had mentally arranged during his walk thither had not been marshaled in vain.

Many sharp eyes had noticed the passing of that single word from officer to officer, and ere the crier had begun his sonorous proclamation, bailiffs and attorneys and Sheriff and prisoner knew that the verdict was "guilty." Patty knew it, too, for she had watched that guardian at the door as if he held the portals of her happiness. Patty knew it, and a great sob swelled in her heart and hardened into a resolution. In this moment of extremity, when human and Divine powers had coalesced against him, she would be by her old playmate's side to comfort, to sustain, to bless! She looked at her grandmother. That expectant gaze had not yet changed into triumph. "I will go a little closer, so that I can find out," she said, and the old lady nodded an eager approval.

Down the narrow iron stairway along the wall came the jury—swaggering, hesitating, stuttering. Patty leaned against the little door of the railing which divided the courtroom, thus separating the goats of spectators from the sheep of the bar, and studied the faces as they passed. Stolid, immovable for the most part; but there were two that seemed worried and dubious, and they were the faces of the two men in whom she had put her trust. Oh, cowards! Why had they not preserved the courage of their convictions or why had they put themselves in a position where faint-heartedness is a crime?

The jury took their seats, these two men in the places which they had occupied during the trial, Nos. 7 and 8 in the rear row, directly behind the foreman. From the anteroom came Tommy, and sat by his lawyer alongside of the table in front of the Judge's bench. How pale he was, but how quiet, how stern! Was it possible that those lips which had ever curled in smiles could be so firm? Why one might be afraid of him, that is, one who didn't love him as she did! Patty brushed a tear from her cheek as she gazed; it seemed as if he were already dead, and that it was his cold gray shade that now appeared.

"Call the roll, Mr. Clerk," said Judge Greengoods, and, as that functionary obeyed, each juryman answered "Present"—complacently so, too, excepting Nos. 7 and 8, who looked as if they wished very much they were elsewhere. No. 7 was a tall, slender, bent young man, awkward and bashful, who was perpetually blushing, either because people were looking at him or because he imagined they were. He also stammered. No. 8 was a short, thick-set, aggressive-appearing old gentleman, very deliberate in action, slightly deaf, but ever ready to slay any one who imputed such a defect to him. Consequently, No. 7 dropped into a pool of stuttering, where he hopelessly floundered, and No. 7 shouted "Here" some time after the clerk had noted the attendance.

"Stand up," said the clerk to the prisoner. And Tommy arose and stood with folded arms, a fragile yet intrepid Ajax defying the lightning. But, oh, it was dark about him; if there might be but a single ray of sympathy, then he could endure. The court officer at the little gate was naturally more interested in the proceedings than in his duty. He moved forward, and Patty slipped within the rail.

"Let the prisoner look upon the jury; let the jury look upon the prisoner," continued the clerk. "Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon your verdict?"

The foreman dropped his hat and folded his overcoat and struggled to his feet. In that silent instant of suspense there was a fluttering sound, and Patty flew to her old playmate's side. She threw one arm about his neck, and stood with the other extended toward the jury box like a guardian angel performing her mission. She upraised her face glowing with with light of love, and Tommy bent his head and kissed her tremulous lips.

"We have," answered the foreman. "We find the prisoner"—but here arose confusion. From the touching tableau Nos. 7 and 8 sprang forward on either side, both noisy, incoherent, and indignant. From the spectators' space an ancient fury with blazing eyes and twitching fingers was menacingly advancing.

"Silence! Order!" cried Judge Greengoods, rapping sharply, and the crier reiterated his command. The bailiffs rushed to their posts, One caught the grandmother at the little gate and forced her back; another gently placed Patty in a chair, but she leaned against the prisoner and clung to his hand and annointed it with her tears. Once more the silence of suspense prevailed.

"We find him guilty, your Honor," blurted the foreman. "Or at least I thought we did, but these two gentlemen seem to object."

Then again there was confusion. The District Attorney, his assistant, the defendant's counsel were on their feet together and talking at once.

"Sit down!" thundered Judge Greengoods. "Mr. Clerk, poll that jury."

"Guilty," answered the foreman in response to his name, and "guilty" answered the succeeding five. Then came No. 7's turn. He sprang forward, apoplectic with determination to express himself and for once unconscious of his own personality. "Not guilty," he screamed, "and I've been trying to say so ever since we retired."

Then No. 8 deliberately set each foot in place and arose. "Your Honor," he said, "I am thoroughly convinced of the defendant's innocence, and I understood that we all were. I am a man, sir, not apt to be mistaken, and there must be some chicanery at work here. I solemnly protest against the verdict as given by the foreman, and I beg to say that I am prepared to maintain my judgment for the rest of my natural life."

"It is evident, your Honor," said the prisoner's counsel, "that there has been a mistrial. I would ask that the jury be dismissed and the defendant released on his own recognizance, unless, indeed, my learned brother will agree to an order of nolle prosequi—"

"Never," exclaimed the District Attorney with on oratorical swing. "Never. I have a duty, sir, a sacred duty that I owe to the people of this great commonwealth which sustains me."

"There, there!" interrupted Judge Greengoods, "of course, of course. I dismiss the jury and continue the case unto the next term. The prisoner is remanded without bail. Adjourn court, Mr. Crier," and with a very dissatisfied expression contorting his regular features "his honor" hastened away to his club.

The Sheriff led his prisoner away. The lights were turned out and the great building was left to the ghosts of sorrows and the echoes of sobs. And little Patty driving home with her wrathful grandmother dared smile through her tears.

But before the next term news came of the violent death of the elder Barling boys in a foreign land and of their prior confession and assertion of their brother's innocence. The grim jail yielded up its captive, and the cell where murderers had been chained knew his guileless nature no more. Impotent rage increased the weight of years until they crushed the grandmother into her grave. The feud between the two families was buried with her, and over their joint farms Patty Barling now presides as a happy mistress.—New York Times.

WISE WORDS.

Hasty marriage seldom proveth well.

Self-respect—that cornerstone of all virtue.

There is no malice like the malice of the renegade.

The absence of temptation is the absence of virtue.

No man who needs a monument ever ought to have one.

No nation can be destroyed while it possesses a good home life.

Out of clothes, out of countenance; out of countenance, out of wit.

The lowest people are generally the first to find fault with show of equipage.

As soon go kindle fire with snow as seek to quench the fire of love with words.

What is becoming in behavior is honorable, and what is honorable is becoming.

Be thou the first true merit to befriend; his praise is lost who waits till all commend.

It is vain to trust in wrong; as much of evil so much of loss, is the formula of human history.

He who observes the speaker more than the sound of his words will seldom meet with disappointments.

A politician weakly and amiably right is no match for a politician tenaciously and pugnaciously in the wrong.

Men seldom, or rather, never, for a length of time and deliberately rebel against anything that does not deserve rebelling against.

Length of the World's Days.

At Stockholm, Sweden, the longest day is 18½ hours in length; at Spitzbergen it is three and a half months. At London, England, and Bremen, Prussia, the longest day has 19½ hours. At Hamburg, Germany, and Dantzig, Prussia, the longest day has seventeen hours. At Wardbury, Norway, the longest day lasts from May 21 to July 22, without interruption. At St. Petersburg, Russia and Tobolisk, Siberia, the longest day is nineteen hours and the shortest five hours. At Tornea, Finland, June 21 brings a day nearly twenty-two hours long, and Christmas one less than three hours in length. At New York the longest day is about fifteen hours; at Montreal, Canada, it is sixteen hours.—Chicago Herald.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON, *Notary Public.*

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Jerusalem is still supplied with water from Solomon's Pools through an aqueduct built by the Crusaders.

We Cure Rupture.

No matter of how long standing. Write for free treatise, testimonials, etc., to S. J. Hollensworth & Co., Owego, Tioga Co., N. Y. Price $1; by mail, $1.15.

Soap is legal tender in Queretaro, Mexico, Soap money in that town is not current in any other.

Send 10c. silver, for reproduction of Vicksburg (Miss.) citizen of July 2, 1863; commenced by secessionists, captured and finished by federals; printed on wall paper; a most interesting and valuable souvenir of the rebellion; address, Faulkner Bros., Marionville, Mo.

The Colossus of Rhodes was cast in over 100 pieces and fitted together.

Why so hoarse? Use Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup. 25 cents at druggists.

There are over 70 miles of tunnels cut in the solid rock of Gibraltar.

Beecham's Pills correct bad effects of overeating. Beecham's—no others. 25 cents a box.

The owner of a hairless calf at Bradley, Me., refused a showman's offer of $500 for it.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

PNU 35 '93

KARL'S CLOVER ROOT PURIFIES THE BLOOD IT GIVES FRESHNESS AND CLEAR SKIN. CURES CONSTIPATION INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, ERUPTIONS ON THE SKIN, BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION. $1.00 FOR A CASE IS WILL NOT CURE.

An agreeable Laxative and Nerve Tonic. Sold by Druggists or sent by mail. 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per package. Samples free.

KO NO The Favorite TOOTH POWDER for the Teeth and Breath, 25c.

TOWER'S TRADE FISH BRAND MARK.

This Trade Mark is on the best

WATERPROOF COAT in the World!

Illustrated Catalogue Free. A. J. TOWER, BOSTON, MASS.

BUGGIES at ½ Price

CARTS & HARNESS

$90 Top Buggy..$37
$95 Phaeton....$54
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$50 Road Wagon $25
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We Cut the PRICES and outsell ALL competitors. Buy of factory and save Middleman's profit. Catalogue Free.

U. S. BUGGY & CART CO. 61 S. Lawrence St., Cincinnati, O.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

Do Not Be Deceived with Pastes, Enamels and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron and burn red.

The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

FLOOR OF THE PACIFIC.

IT IS THREE MILES FROM THE OCEAN'S SURFACE.

In Taking Soundings for the Hawaiian Cable's Bed the Scientists Made Interesting Discoveries.

PROFESSOR GEORGE DAVIDson has completed a profile of the cable route between California and Hawaii, surveyed by the United States Fish Commission's steamer Albatross. The route that the officials at Washington who received the Albatross's reports have decided is most economical and available, starts from Salinas Landing, in Monterey Bay, where the deep Salinas Valley continues out into the ocean. This valley has a steep descent that will give the wire a resting place 335 fathoms (2100 feet) below the surface two miles and a half after leaving the landing place. After leaving Monterey Bay it takes 200 miles of west by south traveling to reach the floor of the Pacific, which averages about three miles from the surface.

Some of the mountains on the big plain will compel detours when it come to laying the cable, but not many of them. Mountains are not good for submarine cables. The rocks chafe and wear the coverings, and cliffs and precipices and valleys leave loose lengths exposed for denizens of the sea to bite through or play with.

The biggest of these submarine mountains found by the Albatross is a little less than 600 miles from the coast. If it were set up on dry land it would put to blush the loftiest of the Sierra Nevadas, for it is over two and a half miles high, and yet its summit does not come nearer than half a mile of the surface of the water. There is another one two miles high within a day's run of Honolulu, but its summit is 8000 feet under water for all its mighty effort to reach the surface. At the southerly base of both these mountains the surveyors found deep beds of soft ooze just fitted for the resting place of a cable, and it is in this direction that the detours around the unfriendly peaks will be made.

While the Albatross was surveying the cable route the scientists of her crew went fishing. They fished in all kinds of ways, from scooping things on board from the surface to dragging them from the extreme depths with trawls, drags and dredges. They fished for everthing—mud, rocks, coral, fish, crustaceans, animalculæ, worms, vegetable specimens, and, in short, everything that could possibly have habitat in the saline depths.

The catches showed that submarine cables have queer neighbors. Some of them are big and some of them are little; some are pretty and some are hideous; some are friendly and some are harmful and spiteful, but all are curious.

The apparatus used in sounding is not the least interesting part of a surveying ship's equipment, simple though it is. The commonest in use consists of an old cannon shot suspended on the eccentrical bell crank principle. Through the shot passes a cylinder with a valve at the bottom to permit its receiving a portion of the deposit of the ocean's bed. When the weight is relieved the bell crank is tipped, the shot slips off, and all that the line has to, haul up is the sounding cylinder with its accumulated treasure.

Incidental to the surveying and fish catching the Albatross scientists took the temperature of the sea depths. This was accomplished by thermometers which could be fixed to register the extremes of heat and cold they passed through. Half a mile below the surface the intense cold of the water never changes, winter or summer. No ray of sun ever penetrates such depths, and the temperature is but slightly above freezing point at any time. Strange to say, it does not change much with an increase in depth of two or three miles, and the ooze brought up from the bottom, 15,000 to 20,000 feet down, does not show over a dozen or twenty degrees more of cold than the water three or four thousand feet down.

There is no intermediate life to speak of, either. The abyssal animals, as the scientists call things that live on the bottom, seem unable to exist except under a pressure of from four or five thousand pounds to the square inch, and they have to go down from two and a half to three miles to get this. It is queer, that living in the dark, as they do, some of them have eyes and some have not. Those that are given optics also run to extremes; they either have tremendous protruding optics or such microscopical eyes as to force the keenest search to discover them. They are all carnivorous, each species feeding on the species next in size down to the animalculæ, which have no evidence to give to their method of sustaining life. No vegetable life grows in these cold night-colored depths and the scientists have no hesitation in pronouncing anything that looks like a plant an animal, no matter how flowery it may seem.

Down near Honolulu, where the water shoals, the temperature increases at the bottom to seventy and eighty degress, and this is a problem the cable people must overcome. Such a heat is liable to interfere with the insulating properties of the ordinary deep sea cable wrapping, so that the last end of the cable will have to be constructed with a rubber instead of a gutta percha "filler." Stearine will also enter into its composition, this being designed to prevent galvanic action between the inner copper wires and the outside armor of iron.

Children who are puzzled to know what becomes of shooting stars could find an answer in the deep dredgings of the Pacific. Away down, 2000 and 3000 fathoms from the surface, the dredges find metallic and magnetic spherules, which scientists have determined to be of cosmic origin, the dust of falling stars and meteorites. A microscopic view of a bit of the blue, gray or green mud that the dredges bring up tells of the existence of millions of animals that have their home in some strata of the ocean; they die, sink to the bottom and their shells and bones form the tremendous deposits that the deep sea surveyors bring up samples of. From the character of the minute shells the scientists name the ooze globigerina. pteropod, diatom, radiolarian or some other hard title. It is these oozes that delight the cable layer. They form soft beds in which the heavy wire buries itself so deeply as to be beyond harm from monsters who haunt the bottom of the sea.—New York Advertiser.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

To suffocate a frog it is necessary only to prop its jaws so that it cannot shut.

It is said that the husks of Cape gooseberries, when dry, make excellent yeast.

The largest apes have only sixteen ounces of brain; the lowest men have thirty-nine.

The head of the rattlesnake has been know to inflict a fatal wound after being severed from the body.

Long forehead with spherical knobs in the upper part indicate genius, pertinacity without decision, coldness, varied by fits of impetuosity.

A larger proportion of children survive their first year of existence in Dublin, Ireland, than in any one of the twenty largest towns of England and Wales.

Taking the average depth of all oceans to be three miles there would be a salt stratum 230 feet thick over all the surface now occupied by oceans should the same evaporate.

Doctor Assman and Doctor Boens have arrived at the conclusion that most persons struck by lighning, and to all appearances dead, could be recalled to life by applying the method of artificial respiration in use for resuscitating the drowned.

A railway carriage cooler has been invented by a guard on the Midland Railway. It consists of apparatus for compressing air during the traveling of the cars, and a regulated adjustment allows the compressed air to expand at intervals into the carriage.

In the Spanish province of Gerona a fairly pure type of the dwarf race of Morocco and the Atlas has been traced. These people average about three and a half feet in height, and are otherwise characterized by a yellow skin, broad, square faces, Mongolian eyes and red hair of a wooly texture.

Professor Semmola, of Italy, has used the electric battery with splendid success in cases of chronic lead-poisoning. Based upon the well known fact that electricity promotes assimilation, he used the battery and found that under the influence of the current the lead residue was thrown off and passed away with the secretions. At the end of three months nearly all his patients could be dismissed as cured.

In support of the modern theory that sound does not consist of a given number of countable wavebeats, a well known writer adduces the fact that a plate of iron, even an inch thick, when used as the diaphram of a telephone, will respond to and transmit perfectly the sound vibrations of the human voice, a result which is almost inconceivable to be supposed could be effected by mere mass vibration.

A great many farmers, particularly in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, encourage the presence of snakes in their neighborhood on the theory that they destroy vermin. Naturalists are now agreed that they do injury by devouring toads and frogs, those animals being more industrious destroyers of vermin than snakes. In some of the Southern States black snakes are kept in barns in the hope that they will catch mice.

Lake Beds Unusually Full.

Not in six years have the lake beds of South Dakota been so full of water as at present. According to reports, the old lake beds that have been dry for years are once more brimful, and water fowl have been quite abundant all season. To those familiar with South Dakota, the filling of the lake beds means a great deal. It means not only a crop this season, but for several years to come. So long as South Dakota can keep her numerous lakes filled with water, she may well defy the world as a grain-producing State. The sudden return of ducks and geese after a desertion of seven years is not a little remarkable.—Sioux City Tribune.

BEES WITH NO STINGS

BUSY LITTLE HONEY GETTERS OF HONDURAS.

This Climate Too Cold For Them—The Pigmies Among Bees—Why Stingless Bees Are in Demand

HONDURAS' Governor has written to the Department of Agriculture offering to send to this country some of the stingless bees which are native to Central America. If it were possible to domesticate them here, says the Washington Star, there would be great advantage in doing so, inasmuch as the sting of the bee is the chief obstacle to bee culture in the United States. The idea of producing bees without stings by selection in breeding has often been suggested, but it is not considered practicable by scientific apiarists. The tropical insects referred to are cousins to the true honey bees, being grouped zoologically between the latter and the bumble bees. They make excellent honey, which, though less sweet than that sold in Northern markets, has an aromatic perfume and a delicious flavor of its own. Some of it is said to be poisonous, but it is not so ordinarily. Of these bees, which are very small, there are twenty-six species in Central and South America, where they have been kept in hives for centuries.

They belong to the genus "Meliponae." Though lacking stings they possess other means of defence. They not only bite rather sharply with their jaws, like ants, but they do their best to crawl into the ears and nostrils of anybody who attacks them. Some species are very spiteful, but others are comparatively amiable—notably the "scutellaris," which is the one most commonly domesticated in Brazil. The hives employed are usually hung from roofs and verandas. Sometimes they are of earthenware, but more often they are made of hollow logs two or three feet long, closed at the ends with circular plugs of woods. When a hive is judged by its weight to be full, the plugs are withdrawn and the honey is removed. These bees have been kept since prehistoric times by the natives.

Their honey is contained not in hexagonal cells, but in wax bags as big as pigeons' eggs. These are hung around the interior walls of the hive and are usually about half full, holding as much as the strength of the sacks will bear. On one side of the tree or log occupied by the bees is a hole just big enough to admit the members of the colony one at a time. At this hole a single bee always stands sentinel, drawing back out of the way every time that a housemate enters or leaves the domicile. By marking the sentinel it has been ascertained that the same individual does sentry duty for a whole day. The hole in the side of the hive is the entrance to a long winding tube, which is built of the bee glue obtained from the buds of plants. For any hostile insect or other foe to make its way through this narrow and eagerly defended passage is so perilous an undertaking that even the fierce tropical ants never attempt it.

Birds and lizards are the greatest enemies of these bees, the reptilian robbers more particularly attacking certain species which build their hives underground. All that has been said as to the habits of the "Meliponae" applies in the main to their near relatives, the "Trigonae." The latter are not peculiar to the New World, as are their cousins just described, but are found also in the East Indies and in Australia. They are much smaller, being in fact the pigmies among bees. Their name, which means "three-cornered," comes from the circumstance that their abdomens are triangular in shape. They have no stings, but are strong and very active in gathering pollen and honey, carrying remarkably heavy loads. The workers are black, but the queen is dark yellow and has a huge abdomen, her wing being not strong enough to lift her into the air when she is filled with eggs. The honey cells, which are as big as good-sized peas, are grouped in bunches.

One thing which the Governor of Honduras desired to know was whether there was any duty on bees imported into the United States. There is none, because they come in under the head of "animals for breeding purposes." But the fatal objection to these honey-making tropical insects is that they will not stand this climate. They cannot live in a temperature below fifty degrees Fahrenheit. In 1873 Edward Drory, of Bordeaux, brought to France forty hives of "Meliponae" and "Trigonae." He kept them over one winter by housing them in a heated room, but eventually they died. A few years ago T. F. Bingham shipped a hive of "Meliponae" to Michigan, but he could not winter them. In short, these little nectar-getters cannot be domesticated in this country. It has been suggested that they might be crossed with our own honey bees advantageously, to get rid of the sting, but it is almost certain that they would not breed together, inasmuch as they belong to different genera.

On the other hand, the true honey bees have been imported from Europe into Central and South America, where they flourish. They are determined and indefatigable immigrants. As is well known, these valuable insects did not exist in the new world when Columbus landed. They were brought hither by the white man. Only one hundred years ago their hum had never been heard west of the Allegheny Mountains. A violent hurricane having carried several swarms over that lofty ridge, they found there a country singularly favorable to their propogation, where they have multiplied until the boundless forests and savannahs are well populated with them. It is worth mentioning that the combs which contain the brood cells of the stingless tropical bees described are not built perpendicularly, like those of the true honey bees, but horizontally. They are protected, furthermore, by labyrinthine walls, through which any small foe would find difficulty in making its way.

SELECT SIFTINGS.

A diamond for cutting glass lasts about three months.

Bismarck is said to be an expert on cheese, the age of which he tells at taste.

Louis XIV., though a "fine gentleman," was noted for his want of cleanliness.

The wine cups of the Assyrians were shaped like our saucers and were of agate, other semi-precious stones, gold and silver.

A curious tree-growth is noted near Ellenville, N. Y., where a hemlock and an oak have become firmly joined at a height of about ten feet.

Men of marked ability in any line have usually one deep, perpendicular wrinkle in the middle of the forehead, with one or two parallel to it on each side.

Until 1650 the art of making needles was kept a secret. It was then taught to the English by Christopher Greening, and English needles are now sold all over the world.

M. Ernest Chantre finds that iron is found in tombs of Lower Chalden which are contemporaneous with the third and fourth dynasties of Egypt, or about 2500 B. C.

In the early days of Virginia a law was made punishing with death the man who killed a hog, goat or sheep. This was done to provide for the increase of these animals.

The real discoverer of the American continent is said to be neither Columbus nor Lief Ericson, but undoubtedly Bjarni, a Norwegian. He visited the coast of Nova Scotia in A. D. 995.

When the French crown jewels were inventoried in 1791 there were 9547 diamonds, 506 pearls, 230 rubies, 134 sapphires, 150 emeralds, seventy-one topazes, three amethysts and a number of unclassified stones.

Scorpions are so numerous in Durango, Mexico, that there is a bounty of sixty cents a hundred for them. The persons who are legalized to hunt for them are authorized to enter and search private houses.

The telephone was first practically used in England in 1876 when over 115 miles of wire extended between London and Norwich, but no telephone exchange was established until 1879, when ten offices were connected.

The "Spectre of the Brocken" is a mirage visible only on the highest peak of the Hartz Mountains, in Hungary. Just before sunset a gigantic shadow of the spectator is cast upon a very dense atmosphere in the valley east of the mountain.

One of the curious things in the Catholic educational exhibit at the World's Fair is a picture, in hair, of the landing of Columbus. It is said to contain some of the hair from the head of nearly every Catholic Archbishop and Bishop in this country.

In St. John's College, Oxford, England, is preserved a portrait of Charles I., in which the engraver's lines, as they seem to be, are really microscopic writing, the face alone containing all the book of Psalms, with the creeds, and several forms of prayers.

Gonst, the smallest separate and independent territory in the world, is situate in the lower Pyrences, about ten miles from Oleron, between the boundaries of France and Spain. The people speak a language of their own, a cross between French and Spanish.

The ancestors of the Finns, according to John Abercromby, of Edinburgh, Scotland, went in for magic extensively. They lived originally in Siberia. The first historical mention of the Finns which the present day possesses locates them about 1900 years ago as living in Poland.

Use a Straw For Cold Drinks.

"I see," said a prominent doctor, "that lovers of soda water and iced drinks have at last found a way to partially overcome the deleterious effects of such things being suddenly taken into the stomach on a warm day. They are using straws to drink soda water, and it is a good thing. An overheated person rushing up to a soda-water fountain and gulping down the frigid concoctions that they serve there cannot imagine the harm he is doing to his system. The straw method is a much slower one, and the liquid gets heated up to nearer the temperature of the stomach before it reaches there, and so does less harm."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

NEWS & NOTES FOR WOMEN

New gold is a brilliant shade for brunettes.

Ermine is to be the fur of the immediate future.

Black relieved by white is again a favorite fashion.

Mrs. "Jennie June" Croly's fad is collecting pitchers.

White silk serge is much used for dresses and neglige waists.

Leather bindings will supersede velvet on the bottom of dress skirts.

A soft, uncrushable silk called regence is very popular in Paris.

Especial attention is just now being given to the making-up of challies.

Many society women are adopting the gentle Italian dove as a household pet.

The wreath effect prevails rather than the bunch for trimming women's small hats.

Corduroy silk chiffon is a French material with more body than the plain chiffon.

Those who are good social prophets tell us that maids of honor will be quite out of fashion for weddings next season.

A story is told of a New York millionaire's wife who has been for the last three years "traveling all over Europe trying to match a pearl."

Some of the women of China are beginning to comprehend the follow of compressing the feet. A missionary has been enlightening them on the subject.

Mary Hartwell Catherwood, the brilliant author of "Old Kaskaskia," began her literary career when a mere child as contributor to a Boston juvenile magazine.

In Dutch Guinea the women carry upon their persons all the family savings in the shape of heavy bracelets, anklets, necklaces and even crowns of gold and silver.

Miss Dod, the lady tennis champion of England, only recently celebrated her twenty-first birthday. She is also an excellent bicyclist and golf player, as well as a singer and pianist.

One of the particular occupations of the average woman just now is the arrangement of some simple, inexpensive, rather durable and as nearly as possible unsoilable dresses for World's Fair wearing.

It seems that among the attractions at the World's Fair is a straw hat braided by the busy fingers of her Majesty, Queen Victoria. It isn't much as a hat, but as an example of royal industry it is valuable.

Bombay seems a very progressive sort of place. It has a Sorosis and a cooking class. Recently at a competitive examination over one hundred Parsee girls cooked a long list of Indian delicacies to show their proficiency.

Probably the youngest telegraph operator in the country is little Miss Mattie Quin, of Rouseville, Penn. She is seven years old, and for a year she has been able to handle a key understandingly, within the limits of her vocabulary.

The favorite amusement of the Queen of Italy is mountaineering, and she has just started on a long holiday in the Alps. Her Majesty has a tendency toward stoutness and possibly that accounts for her devotion to so active a pursuit.

At a dinner given in honor of a young girl just entering society in Paris the servants wore white liveries, the guests were twelve young girls, all in white, with powdered hair; the table furnishing and decorations and as many of the different sorts of food as possible were entirely in white.

Among the peculiarities of Quakerism, a correspondent points out, Quakeresses are not allowed to wear gold ornaments or to have their ears pierced for earrings. If a mother permitted her daughter to undergo this operation both mother and daughter would be "read out" of meeting.

When the Queen of England dies her mortal remains will rest in the granite sarcophagus with the late lamented Prince Albert's ashes. Underneath the arms of the Queen and Prince Albert on the monument is inscribed: "Farewell, well beloved, here at last I will rest with thee. With thee in Christ I will rise again."

Princess Hans Henry, of Pless, is the reigning beauty in London just now, and the society journals are going into raptures over her at a great rate. She is only nineteen years old, and one Jenkins declares that "she is, like her name, 'Daisy,' being infantilely fair, with wondering blue eyes, and she looks even younger than she is."

Our American girls do not take kindly to the brown Holland dresses trimmed with black satin, which have been received with so much favor in England. They are too severely simple and resemble nothing so much as furniture covering. They cost a good bit, too, for plain gowns, for the nicety of their making has much to do with their success.

THE ITEM,
NEW OXFORD, PA.

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 29, 1893.

NOW TRY THIS.—It will cost you nothing and will surely do you good, if you have a cough, cold, or any trouble with throat chest or lungs. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, coughs and colds is guaranteed to give relief, or money will be paid back. Sufferers from La Grippe found it just the thing and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense and learn for yourself just how good a thing it is. Trial bottles free at Dicks' drug store. Large size 50c and $1.

Riley Gulley, a negro, 23 years old, was lynched Tuesday at Pineapple, Ala., for attempting to assault Mrs, Nored, the wife of a highly respected farmer residing near Pineapple.

SPECIMEN CASES.—S. H Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with neuralgia and rheumatism, his stomach was disordered, his liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ills., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' stand. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, Ohio, had five large Fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold at Dicks' drug store.

After parading the streets all night the mob at Roanoke, Va., crazed by the tragedy in front of the jail, seized Robert Smith, the negro who attacked Mrs. Bishop, and hanged him to a tree. Smith's body was afterward burned. It is now claimed that the militia fired on the mob first. The corrected list shows that eight persons were killed and about forty wounded.

De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve cures piles.
De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve cures burns.
De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve cures sores.
De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve cures ulcers.
J. W. Barnitz.

Leona Murphy, a Columbia child, was struck by an electric car on Friday, and dragged fifty feet. She was fatally injured.

Little vegetable health producers: De Witt's Little early Risers cure malarious disorders and regulate the stomach and bowels, which prevents headache and dizziness. Jas. Barnitz.

Just as John Sutko, of Big Mountain, near Shamokin, dreamt that he was starting out for a walk he found himself lying on the pavement in front of his home with one leg and one arm fractured. He got out of bed in his sleep, stepped from the window, falling ehirty feet.

All the talk in the world will not convince you so quickly as one trial of De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve for scalds, burns, bruises, skin affections and piles. Jas. Barnitz.

The Haitian warship Alexandre foundered off Cape Tiburan, Haiti, on the 6th inst., and all on board to the number of 80, with the exception of one sailor, were drowned.

All that honesty, experience and skill can do to produce a perfect pill, has been employed in making De Witt's Little Early Risers. The result is a specific for sick headache, biliousness and constipation. Jas. Barnitz.

Eleven persons lost their lives and twenty were injured in a collision between a freight train and an expres at Kingston, Indiana

Ignorance of the merits of De Witt's Little Early Rizers is a misfortune. These little pills regulate the liver, cure headache, dyspepsia, bad breath, constipation and biliousness. Jas. Barnitz.

Percy Wolcott, the 3-year old son of Samuel Wolcott, of Red Bank, N. J., was attacked by a game rooster, and would have been killed if his mother had not heard his screams.

One word describes it—'perfection.' We refer to De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve, cures obstinate sores, burns, skin diseases and is a well known cure for piles. Jas. Barnitz.

After being a cripple for seven years, Mrs. Mary A. Myers, of Camden, N. J., has been cured of malignant ulcers by skin grafting.

If you can afford to be annoyed by sick headache and constipation, don't use De Witt's Little Early Risers for these little pills will cure them. Jas. Barnitz.

The business portion of Machiasport, Me., was destroyed by fire Friday morning. 17 buildings being burned.

The President on Tuesday appointed W. H, Hornplower, of New York, as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, vice Samuel Blatchford, deceased.

We could not improve the quality if paid double the price. De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve is the best Salve that experience can produce, or that money can buy. Jas. Barnitz.

Milton Nagle, aged 40 years, of Bethlehem, who was in jail at Easton for deserting his children, was found dead in his cell Wednesday.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.—The Best Salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores tetter, salt rheum, fever sores, chapped hands, ulcers, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. W Dicks.

The Pennsylvania railroad car and repair shops on the southern suburbs of Pottsville, burned down on Thursday.

Agnes Cooper Wright, aged 9 years, was assaulted and murdered on Tuesday evening, while on her way from school, near Hummelstown.

William Graham, 32 years old, a Philadelphia night watchman, fell into a tank of hot pitch early Monday morning, and was dead when his whereabouts was discovered.

Two colored men were killed and one white man fatally woudded in a fight in Alabama growing out of an attempted lynching.



A Bright Lad,

Ten years of age, but who declines to give his name to the public, makes this authorized, confidential statement to us:

"When I was one year old, my mamma died of consumption. The doctor said that I, too, would soon die, and all our neighbors thought that even if I did not die, I would never be able to walk, because I was so weak and puny. A gathering formed and broke under my arm. I hurt my finger and it gathered and threw out pieces of bone. If I hurt myself so as to break the skin, it was sure to become a running sore. I had to take lots of medicine, but nothing has done me so much good as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It has made me well and strong."—T. D. M., Norcatur, Kans.

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Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Cures others, will cure you



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Pure Drugs,
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Retailers, Picnics, Parties, &c., served at bottom prices.

Wedding Cakes a Specialty.

Orders by mail promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

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Just received new mackerel & white fish.
Georgia melons cheap.

Come and see me and get lowest cash prices before purchasing elsewhere. Don't that Mason Jars are only 80 cents a dozen.

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